

# ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Consultation and Training

## *Regulatory Attachment Reference Manual*



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**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #1**

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**SUMMARY GUIDANCE ON ISSUANCE OF  
WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS**

This document provides summary guidance to clarify EPA's interpretation of the responsibility and liability provisions of the FIFRA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) regulations. Under FIFRA, the principal agricultural owner, as well as operator and employer agents, all may be liable for a given WPS violation.

Agricultural establishment owners, operators, and employers are jointly responsible for providing WPS protection to workers and for ensuring compliance with WPS requirements. During WPS implementation, however, EPA recommends that a common sense, case-by-case approach be used in determining the appropriate recipient(s) of a WPS enforcement action.

To provide further clarification and assistance in determining the appropriate recipient(s) of a WPS enforcement action, the Agency recommends that State Lead Agencies consider the following ten factors:

- ◆ Who has control over pesticide use;
- ◆ Who directs pesticide use;
- ◆ Who has control over the agricultural establishment for posting and other WPS- related responsibilities;
- ◆ Who gives direction on the agricultural establishment for posting and other WPS-related responsibilities;
- ◆ Who has control over the practices used by agricultural workers on the establishment;
- ◆ Who directs the practices used by the agricultural workers on the establishment;
- ◆ Measures taken to comply with provisions of the WPS;
- ◆ Actions taken in response to incidents of noncompliance;
- ◆ History of prior violations; and
- ◆ Ability to assure continuing compliance with the WPS.

The totality of the circumstances should be considered in each case. The above factors are not listed in any order of priority; each factor should be appropriately considered in every case. Documentation by agricultural owners/operators/employers could assist them in demonstrating to state regulatory officials, their efforts to comply and their responses to instances of noncompliance.

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**ATTACHMENT - #2**

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**EPA WORKER PROTECTION PROGRAM UPDATE:  
FINAL RULE AMENDMENT - TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

In April 1995, EPA completed a final rule amendment to the WPS regarding the grace period (time before a worker must be trained) and the retraining interval for worker pesticide safety training.

**SUMMARY OF FINAL RULE AMENDMENT**

- ◆ The 5-day grace period for worker training became effective January 1, 1996
- ◆ As of January 1, 1996, agricultural employers must make certain that untrained workers receive basic pesticide safety information before they enter a treated area on the establishment which has been treated within the past 30 to 33 days. No more than 5 days after their initial employment has commenced, all untrained agricultural workers must receive the complete WPS pesticide safety training.
- ◆ The retraining interval for workers and handlers is 5 years.  
*(State of Arizona requires handlers to be retrained every 3 years)*

As of January 1, 1996, the agricultural employer must make certain that a worker receives basic pesticide safety information before they enter a treated area on the establishment. This basic training provides basic safety information to workers while they wait for the complete WPS safety training which is required before their sixth day of entering a treated area. The agricultural employer must assure the information is communicated to the agricultural worker in a manner they can understand. Agricultural employers may develop their own or use other materials that contain the required basic safety information. Agricultural employers must be able to verify compliance with this requirement.

The basic pesticide safety information must contain the following concepts:

- ◆ Pesticides may be on or in plants, soil, irrigation water, or drifting from nearby applications.
- ◆ Prevent pesticides from entering your body by:
  - following directions and/or signs about keeping out of treated or restricted areas
  - washing before eating, drinking, using chewing gum or tobacco, or using the toilet
  - wearing work clothing that protects the body from pesticide residues washing/showering with soap and water, shampoo hair and put on clean clothes after work
  - washing work clothes separately from other clothes before wearing them again
  - washing immediately in the nearest clean water if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on the body and, as soon as possible, showering, shampooing, and changing into clean clothes.
- ◆ No more than 5 days after their initial employment has commenced, all untrained agricultural workers must receive the complete WPS pesticide safety training.

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**11 CRITERIA FOR WORKER TRAINING**

**WPS Training for workers must include at least the following information:**

1. Where and in what form pesticides may encountered during work activities
2. Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute effects, chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization
3. Routes through which pesticides can enter the body
4. Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning
5. Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries and poisoning
6. How to obtain emergency medical care
7. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eyeflushing techniques
8. Hazards from chemigation and drift
9. Hazards from pesticide residue on clothing
10. Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home
11. An explanation of the WPS requirements designed to protect workers, including application and entry restrictions, design of warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, availability of specific information about application, and protection against retaliatory acts

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**13 CRITERIA FOR HANDLER TRAINING**

**WPS Training For Handlers Must Include At Least The Following Information:**

1. Format and meaning of information on pesticide labels and in labeling, including safety information such as precautionary statements about health hazards
2. Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute effects, chronic effects, delayed effects and sensation
3. Routes through which pesticides can enter the body
4. Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning
5. Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisoning
6. How to obtain emergency medical care
7. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eyeflushing techniques
8. Need for and appropriate use of personal protective equipment
9. Prevention, recognition, and first aid treatment of heat related illness
10. Safety requirements for hauling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill cleanup
11. Environmental concerns such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards
12. Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home
13. An explanation of WPS requirements that handler employers must follow for the protection of handlers and others, including the prohibition against pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with workers or other persons, the requirements to use personal protective equipment, the provisions for training and decontamination, and the protection against retaliatory acts.

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**STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL COMMISSION  
ARIZONA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE  
R4-29-313 PESTICIDE STORAGE FACILITY**

- A. Each company shall provide a facility for safe storage of pesticides and devices, and the use of such facility shall not violate laws, ordinances or regulations relating to pesticide storage of the political subdivision where it is located. A designated pesticide storage place on a service vehicle may be included within the meaning of pesticide storage facility.
- B. The facility shall be secure from unauthorized entry and equipped with an entrance or access which shall be locked when unattended. A sign shall be conspicuously posted in the entrance or access area which warns individuals that pesticides are stored inside.
- C. The facility shall provide ventilation to the outside so as to prevent build-up of chemical odors and to preclude chemical injury to persons, domestic animals or wildlife.
- D. In or about the pesticide storage facility, including a location where all pesticides are stored on a service vehicle, the business licensee shall provide:
  - 1. Adequate lighting to read pesticide labels
  - 2. Operational fire extinguisher which is appropriate for the pesticides stored
  - 3. First Aid Kit
  - 4. Emergency medical information including telephone numbers for poison control centers
  - 5. Absorbent materials capable of absorbing spills of at least one gallon and leaks
  - 6. A specimen label and material safety data sheet for each pesticide stored therein
  - 7. Washing facilities which shall include soap, fresh water, and toweling

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**ATTACHMENT #6**

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR WASHING CLOTHING  
WORN WHILE APPLYING PESTICIDES**

- ◆ All clothing worn while applying pesticides is contaminated!
- ◆ Handle **ALL** contaminated clothing with gloves
- ◆ Wash clothing daily
- ◆ Wash separately from family wash
- ◆ Prerinse or presoak
- ◆ Use **HOT** water
- ◆ Use heavy-duty liquid detergent
- ◆ Wash only a few items at a time
- ◆ Use highest water level
- ◆ Use longest wash time **and** line dry

**After washing - run machine  
through a complete cycle with detergent**

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**EPA WORKER PROTECTION UPDATE:  
EXCEPTION FOR IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES**

In April 1995, the EPA completed an exception to the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) that would allow, under specified conditions, workers to enter pesticide treated areas during a restricted entry interval (REI) to perform irrigation tasks. The REI is the time period after a pesticide application when workers may not enter a pesticide treated area without protective clothing.

**BACKGROUND**

Under the WPS, each pesticide label specifies an REI, usually ranging from 12 to 72 hours. The 1992 WPS limited worker early entry in treated areas under an REI to 1 hour in a 24 hour period. In July 1994, EPA received a petition from a coalition of agricultural organizations. These organizations recommended an exception to the WPS for performing irrigation tasks. EPA considered the petition, and in a January 1995 Federal Register Notice, proposed to grant such a nationwide exception. In the Notice, EPA also solicited public comment. The public comments received helped to persuade EPA that there could be significant economic impacts if certain irrigation tasks were prohibited during the REI. Therefore, the Agency is granting an exception to the early entry prohibition for certain irrigation activities.

**SUMMARY OF FINAL ACTION**

This exception allows the flexibility during an REI to perform irrigation tasks that could not have been foreseen and which, if delayed, would cause significant economic loss. At the same time, the exception includes significant provisions to limit pesticide exposure and risk to employees performing irrigation tasks. The conditions of the exception for early entry irrigation activities are:

- ◆ The workers' contact with treated surfaces is minimal and is limited to the feet, lower legs, hands and forearms;
- ◆ The pesticide product does not have a statement in the labeling requiring double notification (workers must be notified both verbally and by posting of these high toxic pesticides);
- ◆ Personal protective equipment for early entry if provided to the worker and must either conform with the label requirements or include at least coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, socks, chemical resistant footwear and eyewear (if eyewear is required by the product labeling);
- ◆ No hand labor activity (such as hoeing, picking, pruning, etc.) is performed;
- ◆ The time in treated areas under a REI for any worker may not exceed 8 hours in a 24 hour period;
- ◆ The workers do not enter the area during the first 4 hours, and until applicable ventilation criteria have been met, and until any label specified inhalation exposure has been reached;
- ◆ Before workers enter a treated area under an REI, the agricultural employer shall give them oral or written notification of the specifics of the exception to early entry. The notification must be in a language that the workers understand

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL: EPA - 703-305-7666 OR 305-7371**



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**EPA WORKER PROTECTION UPDATE:  
EXCEPTION FOR LIMITED CONTACT ACTIVITIES**

In April 1995, the EPA completed an exception to the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) that would allow, under specified conditions, workers to enter pesticide treated areas during a restricted entry interval (REI) to perform tasks that involve limited contact with pesticide treated surfaces. The REI is the time period after a pesticide application when workers may not enter a pesticide treated area without protective clothing.

**BACKGROUND**

Under the WPS, each pesticide label specifies an REI, usually ranging from 12 to 72 hours. The 1992 WPS limited worker early entry in treated areas under an REI to 1 hour in a 24 hour period. In July 1994, EPA received a petition from a coalition of agricultural organizations. These organizations recommended an exception to the WPS for performing tasks involving limited contact with pesticide treated surfaces. EPA considered the petition, and in a January 1995 Federal Register Notice, proposed to grant such a nationwide exception. In the Notice, EPA also solicited public comment. The public comments received helped to persuade EPA that there could be significant economic impacts if certain limited contact tasks were prohibited during the REI. Therefore, the Agency is granting an exception to the early entry prohibition for certain limited contact activities.

**SUMMARY OF FINAL ACTION**

This exception allows the flexibility during an REI to perform limited contact tasks that could not have been foreseen and which, if delayed, would cause significant economic loss. At the same time, the exception includes significant provisions to limit pesticide exposure and risk to employees performing limited contact tasks. The conditions of the exception for limited contact early entry activities are:

- ◆ The workers' contact with treated surfaces is minimal and is limited to the feet, lower legs, hands and forearms;
- ◆ The pesticide product does not have a statement in the labeling requiring double notification (workers must be notified both verbally and by posting of these high toxic pesticides);
- ◆ Personal protective equipment for early entry if provided to the worker and must either conform with the label requirements or include at least coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, socks, chemical resistant footwear and eyewear (if eyewear is required by the product labeling);
- ◆ No hand labor activity (such as hoeing, picking, pruning, etc.) is performed;
- ◆ The time in treated areas under a REI for any worker may not exceed 8 hours in a 24 hour period;
- ◆ The workers do not enter the area during the first 4 hours, and until applicable ventilation criteria have been met, and until any label specified inhalation exposure has been reached;
- ◆ Before workers enter a treated area under an REI, the agricultural employer shall give them oral or written notification of the specifics of the exception to early entry. The notification must be in a language that the workers understand

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**ATTACHMENT #9**

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**EPA WORKER PROTECTION UPDATE:  
REDUCED RESTRICTED ENTRY INTERVALS FOR LOW RISK PESTICIDES**

In April 1995, EPA completed a pesticide regulation action that would reduce the restricted entry intervals (REI's) from 12 hours to 4 hours for certain low risk pesticides covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). The REI is the time period after a pesticide application when workers may not enter a pesticide treated area without protective clothing. This action to reduce REI's applies only to low risk pesticide products that have active ingredients on the candidate list published in the Federal Register Notice of this action.

**BACKGROUND**

The 1992 WPS established an interim minimum REI of 12 hours for all end use pesticide products for agricultural uses. Longer interim REI's were established for more toxic products. Since 1992, numerous registrants and pesticide users have asked EPA to consider reducing the minimum 12 hour REI for lower toxicity products that they believe do not need a 12 hour REI to protect workers. In response, in January 1995, the Agency addressed these concerns with a published proposal for public comment.

The Agency has considered the comments received and determined that reducing the REI's for low risk pesticides would still provide adequate protection to workers. Moreover, reducing the REI would provide agricultural producers with greater flexibility and may promote the use of these inherently less toxic products over those with greater risks and longer REI's. The Agency concludes that the modification of the REI's will not result in unreasonable risk to workers. Accordingly, the Agency established a selection criteria for active ingredients with low toxicity, which would make products with these active ingredients eligible for shorter REI's. As a result of this action, a list of 114 active ingredients, currently subject to WPS requirements, were determined to meet the lower toxicity criteria.

**SUMMARY OF FINAL ACTION**

This action will allow pesticide registrants, whose products active ingredients meet the Agency's lower toxicity criteria, to:

- ◆ Reduce the WPS REI's from 12 to 4 hours for certain low risk pesticides;
- ◆ Revise their labeling to reflect the reduced REI by notifying EPA;
- ◆ Make REI label changes by notification until December 1995;
- ◆ Make REI label changes through the regular label amendment process, after December 1995;
- ◆ Propose additions to the candidate active ingredients list until November 1995.

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**ATTACHMENT #10**

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**WORKING SAFELY WITH PESTICIDE EQUIPMENT**

- ◆ The equipment you will be cleaning, adjusting or repairing may have pesticides on it. Although you may not be able to see or smell the pesticides, they can rub off on you when you touch the equipment.
- ◆ If pesticides get on you, they can hurt you. They can:
  - cause skin rashes or burns,
  - go through your skin and into your body and make you ill,
  - burn your eyes,
  - make you ill if you get them in your mouth
- ◆ You should wear work clothing that protects your body from pesticide residues, such as long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks. If possible, avoid touching the parts of the equipment where the pesticide is most likely to be. Or, if practical for the job that you are doing, consider wearing rubber or plastic gloves and an apron.
- ◆ You should not let pesticides stay on your hands:
  - Wash your hands as soon as you finish handling the equipment.
  - Wash your hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
  - Wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo your hair, put on clean clothes after work.
  - Wash work clothes that may have pesticides on them separately from other clothes before wearing them again.

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**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE APPLICATION LOG  
ATTACHMENT #11**

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**Applicator Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Private Applicator No.:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Custom Applicator No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of Grower:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Permit No.** \_\_\_\_\_

DATE	TIME	SELLER'S NAME PSP. NO.	PESTICIDE TRADE NAME & FORMULATION EPA REG. NO.	*RATE PER ACRE	TOTAL VOLUME OF MIX\ACRE	LOCATION COUNTY RNG TWN SHP SEC	CROP ACRES	METHOD OF APPLICATION	CERTIFIED APPLICATOR NAME

\*Rate per acre may be given as active ingredient or as amount of formulation per acre.

Utilization of this form satisfies the requirements of R3-3-402 and R3-4-404.

THIS RECORD MUST BE MAINTAINED FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST 2 YEARS FROM DATE OF APPLICATION - R3-3-402.C. AND R3-3-404.D.

Attachment #11

September 1996

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**AGRICULTURAL SAFETY TRAINING RECORD  
ATTACHMENT # 12**

**Employer:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Worker:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Handler:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Spanish:** \_\_\_\_\_ **English:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City:** \_\_\_\_\_ **County:** \_\_\_\_\_ **State:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Trainer:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Trainer Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Trainer Certification No.\*** \_\_\_\_\_ **Trainer Affiliation:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Trainee Cards Expiration Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Trainee	Address*	City*	St.*	Zip Code	Social Security Number\ ID#	Trainee Signature	Card Number

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**ATTACHMENT #13**

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**A BASIC PROGRAM FOR CONTROLLING HEAT STRESS**

EPA's WPS requires that each **worker** be instructed in the prevention, recognition and first aid treatment of heat-related illness. It also requires that when the use of personal protective equipment is specified by the labeling of any pesticide for the handling activity, the **handler** employer shall assure that no handler is allowed or directed to perform the handling activity unless appropriate measures are taken, if necessary, to prevent heat-related illness. In addition, state regulation requires that the pesticide safety training program for handlers include information on the prevention, recognition, and first aid treatment of heat-related illness.

The following is a basic 8 step program for controlling heat illness:

STEP 1: Assign responsibility for heat stress problems.

STEP 2: Train Workers and supervisors.

- ◆ Conduct safety meetings during heat spells

STEP 3: Acclimatize workers when they begin to work under hot conditions.

- ◆ Assign a lighter work load for 5-7 days
- ◆ Allow longer rest periods for 5-7 days
- ◆ Assign work in the heat of the day for at least 100 minutes
- ◆ Gradually increase the time of work in the heat of the day
- ◆ Watch workers response to working in the closely for 5-7 days

STEP 4: Account for the conditions of work and of the workers.

- ◆ Check weather conditions
- ◆ Consider how heavy the work is
- ◆ Consider whether the worker is to wear protective garments & equipment
- ◆ Check if the worker is or has recently been sick or has had a sharp weight loss
- ◆ Check whether the worker is rested, is taking any medications, or appears to have consumed alcohol that day

STEP 5: Manage work Activities.

- ◆ Set up rest breaks
- ◆ Rotate tasks among workers
- ◆ Schedule heavy work for cooler hours
- ◆ Postpone non-essential tasks during heat spells
- ◆ Monitor environmental conditions and workers

STEP 6: Establish a drinking water program.

STEP 7: Take additional measures, as appropriate.

- ◆ Provide special cooling garments
- ◆ Select lightest weight or breathable protective garments and cooler respirators that give adequate protection
- ◆ Provide shade
- ◆ Use air-conditioned mobile equipment
- ◆ Modify pesticide usage and handling to reduce need for protective garments and equipment

STEP 8: Give first aid when workers become ill.

- ◆ Set up a first aid program
- ◆ Take heat stroke victims to the nearest medical treatment facility
- ◆ Follow up on incidents of heat illness

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**ATTACHMENT #14**

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**PESTICIDE USE REPORTING FOR GROUNDWATER CONCERNS**

Because there continues to be some confusion concerning when pesticide applications need to be reported as Arizona Department of Environmental Quality soil applied the following guidelines are provided. The legal definition of soil-applied needs to be kept in mind. Soil-applied here means a pesticide which is intended to be applied to or injected into the soil by ground based application equipment or by chemigation, or the label of the pesticide requires or recommends that the application be followed within seventy-two hours by flood or furrow irrigation.

The location of the target pest is a useful, but not always foolproof, way to determine if a report is required. Insect pests that feed on the foliage such as aphids or plant bugs are generally treated by foliar sprays. Such applications, even to newly emerged crop seedlings would probably not require a report. If the pest is found in the soil, such as a wireworm, then the application would likely require reporting. Some chemicals such as Bolstar are always applied to foliage, and therefore will not need to be reported. Others such as Temik are always incorporated into the soil and would need to be reported each time that they are used. Many chemicals such as diazinon have both soil and foliar applications, meaning that some applications should be reported and others need not be. When in doubt it is better to error by reporting when not required rather than the reverse.

For seed treatments proceed as follows. If you are planting pretreated seed or pretreated pieces of potatoes, you do not need to report. If you are planting untreated seed and then injecting pesticide as a band into the newly planted row, you should report.

A preemergent herbicide application should be reported. Be sure to check to see if your product is on the groundwater protection list. Surflan is, but Prowl and Treflan are not so do not require reports. Use of the soil fumigant, Telone would be reportable.

Timing of irrigation is an issue only if mentioned in the label directions. If you take it upon yourself to irrigate within 72 hours of a pesticide application, that does not automatically mean you must report the application. If the label directions indicate that you should irrigate the product into the soil within 72 hours of the application, then you must report the application. Use of Kerb for weed control in lettuce would be an example of a reportable application based upon the need to irrigate it into the soil within 1 or 2 days of the application. Applications of paraquat would not need to be reported, first because the intended target is weed foliage rather than soil, and second because there are no label instructions that require it to be watered into the soil at any time.

When using chemigation as the method of application, keep in mind the intent of the label and the definition of a soil applied. If the pesticide is targeted for the crop foliage, then you are not required to report the application. If the intent is to apply the pesticide to the soil or to incorporate the pesticide into the soil, using the water from the chemigation, then you must report. Remember, according to the definition of soil applied, you must report these types of uses when they are applied by either ground based application equipment or by chemigation. Foliar applications by either method are not required to be reported.

Ridomil is a good example of a fungicide having applications that may or may not require reporting. If the application is to the foliage, such as with Ridomil MZ 58, you are not required to report. The label for Ridomil 5G contains uses that target the soil and must be irrigated in within three days. These uses would need to be reported.

To determine if you need to report a particular pesticide application, first check to see if the product is included on the groundwater protection list. If it is not, you are not required to submit any report based upon groundwater concerns no matter how you apply the material. If your product is included on the groundwater protection list, then you should use the above guidelines along with some common sense to determine if a report is required. Remember that reporting is required only for pesticides, not for wetting agents or fertilizers.

It is simply impossible to provide you with every potential example for reporting purposes of pesticide applications you might make. If you have any doubts about the need to report, then do so. There are no penalties for submitting reports that are not required.

## R18-6-301. Groundwater Protection List

The following pesticides are on the Groundwater Protection List because they have been identified pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 49-305 and 49-303 (B)(2) following evaluation on the basis of criteria given in R18-6-103 and R18-6-105.

2,4-D acid group	Endothall group	Monocrotophos
2,4-DB acid group	EPTC	Myclobutanil
1,3-dichloropropene	Ethephon	Napropamide
Acephate	Ethofumesate	Norflurazon
Acrolein	Ethoprop	Oryzalin
Alachlor	Ethyl parathion	Oxamyl
Aldicarb	Etridiazole	Oxydemeton-methyl
Ametryn	Fenamiphos	Paraquat
Amitrole	Fenarimol	Pebulate
Arsenic acid	Fluazifon-p-butyl	Phosmet
Asulam	Fluazifop-r-butyl	Phosphamidon
Atrazine	Flucythrinate	Picloram acid group
Azinphos-methyl	Fluometuron	Piperonyl butoxide
Bendiocarb	Fluridone	Profenofos
Benomyl	Fosamine ammonium	Prometon
Bromacil	Fosetyl-Al	Prometryn
Butylate	Glyphosate	Pronamide
Cacodylic acid group	Hexazinone	Propamocarb
Captan	Imazamethabenz-methyl (meta)	Propiconazole
Carbaryl	Imazamethabenz-methyl (para)	Pyrazon
Carbofuran	Imazalil	Sethoxydim
Carboxin	Imazaquin	Simazine
Chlorothalonil	Isazofos	Sodium bentazon
Chlorsulfuron	Lindane	Sodium chlorate
Copper sulfate	Linuron	Sulfometuron-methyl
Cyanazine	Malathion	Sulprofos
Cycloate	Maleic hydrazide	Tebuthiuron
Cyromazine	MCPA group	Terbacil
Diazinon	Mepiquat chloride	Terbufos
Dicamba acid group	Metaldehyde	Terbutryn
Dichlobenil	Metalaxyl	Thidiazuron
Dicloran	Metam-Na	Thiodicarb
Diethyl-ethyl	Methamidophos	Thiophanate-methyl
Difenzoquat-methyl sulfate	Methiocarb	Thiram
Dimethoate	Methomyl	Triadimefon
Diphenamid	Methyl parathion	Trichlorfon
Diquat dibromide	Metolachlor	Triclopyr acid group
Diuron	Metribuzin	Triforine
DPX-M6316	Metsulfuron-methyl	Vernolate
Endosulfan	Mevinphos	Vinclozolin



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**ATTACHMENT #15**

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**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) DEFINITIONS**

Any person who performs tasks as a pesticide handler shall use the clothing and personal protective equipment specified on the labeling for use of the product. Personal Protective Equipment means devices and apparel worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including, but not limited to, coveralls, chemical-resistant suits, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, respiratory protection devices, chemical-resistant aprons, chemical-resistant headgear, and protective eyewear.

- ◆ **Personal Protective Equipment:** Apparel and devices worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including:

coveralls  
chemical-resistant suits, gloves, footwear, aprons, and headgear,  
protective eyewear, and  
respirators.

While the following attire is not defined as PPE, the labeling may require pesticide handlers or early-entry workers to wear it for some tasks:

long and short-sleeved shirts,  
long and short pants,  
shoes and socks,  
other items of regular work clothing.

If such non-PPE attire is required, the employer must make sure that it is worn.

- ◆ **Chemical-resistant:** Allows no measurable amount of the pesticide being used to move through the material during use.
- ◆ **Waterproof:** Allows no measurable movement of water (or water-based solutions) through the material during use.
- ◆ **Chemical-resistant suit:** A loose-fitting, one or two-piece, chemical-resistant garment that covers, at a minimum, the entire body except head, hands, and feet.
- ◆ **Coverall:** A loose-fitting one or two-piece garment that covers, at a minimum, the entire body except head, hands, and feet. Coveralls are made of fabric such as cotton or a cotton-polyester blend, and are not chemical-resistant. The pesticide labeling may specify that the coveralls be worn over a layer of clothing.

**Substitution:** A chemical-resistant suit may be worn instead of coveralls and any required inner layer of clothing.

- ◆ **Chemical-resistant apron:** An apron that is made of chemical-resistant material and that covers the

front of the body from mid-chest to the knees.

**Substitution:** If a chemical-resistant suit is worn, no apron is required.

- ◆ **Gloves:** Hand coverings that are the type listed on the pesticide label. Gloves or glove linings made of leather, cotton, or other absorbent materials **must not be worn** for handling or early-entry activities unless these materials are listed on the pesticide labeling as acceptable for such use.

**Substitution:** Leather gloves may be worn over chemical-resistant liners, if chemical-resistant gloves with sufficient durability and suppleness are not obtainable for tasks with roses or other plants with sharp thorns. However, after leather gloves have been worn for protection from pesticide exposure, they may only be worn with chemical-resistant liners and may not be worn for any other use.

- ◆ **Chemical-resistant footwear:** Chemical-resistant shoes; chemical-resistant boots; or chemical-resistant shoe coverings worn over shoes or boots.

**Substitution:** Leather boots may be worn in rough terrain, if chemical-resistant footwear with sufficient durability and a tread appropriate for wear in such terrain is not obtainable.

- ◆ **Protective eyewear:** Goggles, a face shield, or safety glasses with front, brow, and temple protection.

**Substitution:** A full-face respirator may be worn instead of protective eyewear.

- ◆ **Chemical-resistant headgear:** A chemical-resistant hood or a chemical resistant hat with a wide brim.

- ◆ **Respirator:** A device that protects the respiratory system. It must be the type listed on the pesticide label (or one that is more protective) and must be appropriate for the pesticide product being used and for the activity being performed.

**Substitution:** A respirator with a canister approved for pesticides or with an organic-vapor cartridge equipped with a pesticide prefilter may be worn instead of a dust/mist filtering respirator.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #16**

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**WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD: PESTICIDE HANDLER DEFINITION**

- ◆ A Pesticide Handler is anyone who:
1. is employed (including self-employed) for any type of compensation by an agricultural establishment or a commercial pesticide handling establishment that uses pesticides in the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery or greenhouse, and
  2. is doing any of the following tasks:
    - mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides,
    - handling opened containers of pesticides,
    - acting as a flagger,
    - cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of mixing, loading, or application equipment that may contain pesticide residues,
    - assisting with the application of pesticides, including incorporating the pesticide into the soil after the application has occurred,
    - entering a greenhouse or other enclosed area after application and before the inhalation exposure level listed on the product labeling has been reached or one of the WPS ventilation criteria has been met to:
      - operate ventilation equipment,
      - adjust or remove coverings, such as tarps, used in fumigation, or
      - check air concentration levels,
    - entering a treated area outdoors after application of any soil fumigant to adjust or remove soil coverings, such as tarpaulins,
    - performing tasks as a crop advisor
      - during any pesticide application,
      - before any inhalation exposure level or ventilation criteria listed in the labeling has been reached or one of the WPS ventilation criteria has been met,
      - during any restricted-entry interval,
    - disposing of pesticides or pesticide containers.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURE CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #17**

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**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS**

Any person who performs tasks as a pesticide handler shall use the clothing and personal protective equipment specified on the labeling for use of the product. Personal Protective Equipment means devices and apparel worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including, but not limited to, coveralls, chemical-resistant suits, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, respiratory protection devices, chemical-resistant aprons, chemical-resistant headgear, and protective eyewear.

**RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR CLEANING PPE**

**Cleaning Eyewear and Respirators**

Hand-wash reusable respirator face pieces, goggles, face shields, and shielded safety glasses, following manufacturer's instructions. In general, use mild detergent and warm water to wash the items thoroughly. Rinse well. Wipe dry, or hang in a clean area to air dry.

**Cleaning Other PPE**

- ◆ Follow the manufacturer's cleaning instructions. If the instructions say only to wash the item, or if there are no cleaning instructions, follow the procedure below.
- 

**Recommended Procedure for Washing Most PPE:**

1. Rinse in a washing machine or by hand,
  2. Wash in a washing machine, using a heavy-duty detergent and hot water for the wash cycle.
  3. Wash only a few items at a time to allow plenty of agitation and water for dilution. Use the highest water-level setting.
  4. Rinse twice using two rinse cycles and warm water.
  5. Use two entire machine cycles to wash items that are moderately heavily contaminated.
  6. Run the washer through at least one more entire cycle without clothing, using detergent and hot water, to clean the machine.
- 

- ◆ Some plastic or rubber items that are not flat, such as gloves, footwear and coveralls, must be washed twice---once to clean the outside and a second time after turning the item inside out.
- ◆ Some items, such as heavy-duty boots and rigid hats or helmets, should be washed by hand using hot water and heavy duty detergent.
- ◆ Hang the items to dry, if possible. Let them hang for at least 24 hours in an area with plenty of fresh air---preferably outdoors. Do not hang items in enclosed living area.
- ◆ You may use a clothes dryer for fabric items if it is not possible to hang them to dry. But after repeated use, the dryer may become contaminated with pesticides.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURE CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #18**

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**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS**

Any person who performs tasks as a pesticide *handler* shall use the clothing and personal protective equipment specified on the labeling for use of the product. Personal Protective Equipment means devices and apparel worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including, but not limited to, coveralls, chemical-resistant suits, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, respiratory protection devices, chemical-resistant aprons, chemical-resistant headgear, and protective eyewear.

**SPECIFIC DUTIES**

**Duties Related to Personal Protective Equipment**

1. Provide the appropriate PPE in clean and operating condition to each early-entry worker.
2. Make sure early-entry workers wear PPE correctly for its intended purpose and use it according to the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Inspect all PPE before each day of use for leaks, holes, tears, or worn places. Repair or discard any damaged equipment.
4. Provide early-entry workers clean places away from pesticide storage and pesticide use areas to:
  - ◆ store personal clothing not in use,
  - ◆ put on PPE at the start of any exposure period, and
  - ◆ take off PPE at the end of any exposure period.
5. Take necessary steps to prevent heat illness (too much heat stress) while PPE is worn.
6. Do not allow early-entry workers to wear home or take home PPE contaminated with pesticides.

**Cleaning and Maintaining PPE**

1. Keep pesticide-contaminated PPE separate from other clothing or laundry, and wash it separately.
2. If PPE will be reused, clean it before each day of reuse according to the instructions from the PPE manufacturer, unless the pesticide labeling specifies different requirements. If there are no such instructions or requirements, wash the PPE thoroughly in detergent and hot water.
3. Thoroughly dry the clean PPE before it is stored, or put it in a well-ventilated place to dry.
4. Store clean PPE separately from personal clothing and away from pesticide-contaminated areas.

**Disposal of PPE**

Comply with any applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local regulation when you dispose of PPE that cannot be cleaned correctly.

**Instructions for Persons Who Clean PPE**

Inform anyone who cleans or launders PPE:

- ◆ that PPE may be contaminated with pesticides,
- ◆ of the potentially harmful effects of pesticides
- ◆ how to protect themselves when handling contaminated PPE, and
- ◆ how to clean PPE correctly

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**ATTACHMENT #19**

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**CUSTOM APPLICATORS**

**Custom (for hire) Applicators:** The use of this form is optional, but *you must provide this information to the agricultural owners and operators who hire you to apply pesticides*. This information is necessary to assure that the grower's employees are protected according to the 1992 Federal Worker Protection Standard. See p. 33 of the EPA manual "The Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides: How To Comply."

**Information to be provided to Agricultural Establishment Owners and Operators**

	Application #1	Application #2
<b>Area to be treated: Location &amp; Description</b>		
<b>Product Name</b>		
<b>EPA Registration Number</b>		
<b>Active Ingredient: Common or Chemical Name</b>		
<b>Application: Month/Day/Time*</b>		
<b>Entry Restricted Until: Month/Day/Time</b>		
<b>Are Both Treated Area Posting and Oral Notification Required?</b>		
<b>PPE Required for Handlers**</b>		
<b>Early Entry PPE Required for Workers**</b>		
<b>Other Label Requirements to Protect Workers &amp; Others</b>		

\* *If the pesticide is not applied as scheduled, the customer must be notified of the corrected time and date before the application, or as soon as possible after the application.*

\*\* *The only early entry allowed is that permitted by the 1992 Federal Worker Protection Standard.*

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**ATTACHMENT #20**

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**SPECIAL APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS IN GREENHOUSES**

**Basic Responsibilities:**

Worker employers must make sure that workers and other persons do not enter specific areas within the greenhouse during--and, in some instances, after--certain greenhouse applications.

**Specific Responsibilities:**

**Application Restriction in Greenhouses**

During any application described in Column A of Table II, do not allow or direct any person, other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler, to be in the areas in Column B.

**Ventilation Criteria For Greenhouses**

1. After some types of pesticide applications listed in Column A of Table II, you must make sure that adequate ventilation has occurred before you allow workers to enter the areas specified in Column B. If Column C indicates that ventilation restrictions apply, **make sure that one of the following ventilation criteria is met:**

- ◆ The concentration of the pesticide in the air is measured to be less than or equal to any inhalation exposure level required on the labeling.

- ◆ If no inhalation exposure level is listed on the labeling, keep workers out until after:

- 10 air exchanges, or
  - 2 hours of ventilation using fans or other mechanical ventilating systems, or
  - 4 hours of ventilation using vents, windows or other passive ventilation, or
  - 11 hours with no ventilation followed by 1 hour of mechanical ventilation, or
  - 11 hours with no ventilation followed by 2 hours of passive ventilation, or
  - 24 hours with no ventilation.

2. **After ventilation criteria are met** and until the restricted-entry interval expires:

- ◆ do not allow workers into the treated area (see Column D on Table II)

- ◆ you may allow workers into the areas just outside the treated area that were off-limits during the application.

*Attachment # 20: Continued On Next Page*

**TABLE II : SPECIAL APPLICATION RESTRICTION FOR GREENHOUSES**

<b>COLUMN A</b> When a Pesticide is Applied:	<b>COLUMN B</b> Workers and Other Persons Are Prohibited In:	<b>COLUMN C</b> Until:	<b>COLUMN D</b> After the Expiration of Time in COLUMN C Until the Restricted-Entry Interval Expires, the Entry- Restricted Area Is:
1. As a fumigant.	Entire greenhouse plus any adjacent structure that cannot be sealed off from the treated area.	The ventilation criteria on the previous pages are met.	No entry restrictions after criteria in column C are met.
2. As a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Smoke, or</li> <li>◆ Mist, or</li> <li>◆ Fog, or</li> <li>◆ Aerosol.</li> </ul>	Entire enclosed area.	The ventilation criteria on the previous pages are met.	Entire enclosed area is the treated area.
3. Under circumstances (other than in 1 or 2) for which the pesticide labeling requires the applicator to wear a respirator.	Entire enclosed area.	The ventilation criteria on the previous pages are met.	Pesticide-treated area.
4. Other than in 1, 2, or 3, but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ From a height of greater than 12 in. from the planting medium, or</li> <li>◆ As a fine spray, or</li> <li>◆ Using a spray pressure greater than 40 pounds per square inch.</li> </ul>	Entire enclosed area	Application is complete.	Pesticide-treated area.
5. In any other manner.	Pesticide-treated area.	Application is complete	Pesticide-treated area.



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**ATTACHMENT #21**

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**AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT OWNERS & OPERATORS**

**Agricultural Establishment Owners & Operators:** The use of this form is optional, but, *if you hire custom applicators or independent crop advisors, you must provide this information to the employers of those persons.* This information is necessary to assure that custom applicators and independent crop advisors are protected according to the 1992 Federal Worker Protection Standard. See pp. 33 - 34 of the EPA manual "The Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides: How To Comply."

**Information To Be Provided To Employers Of Custom Applicators  
And Independent Crop Advisors**

The following information refers to areas that your employees may need to enter, or come within 1/4 mile of on foot, while working on this agricultural establishment.

	<b>Application #1</b>	<b>Application #2</b>
Areas to be Treated or Under Restricted Entry Intervals: Location & Description		
Entry Restricted Until: Month/Day/Time		
PPE Required for Handlers*		
Early Entry PPE Required for Workers*		

\* *The only early entry allowed is that which is permitted by the 1992 Federal Worker Protection Standard.*

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #22**

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**WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD  
REQUIREMENTS FOR WARNING SIGNS**

The WPS contains specific criteria for the design of the sign required for treated-area posting.

**1. Required Words:**

- ◆ The words “DANGER--PELIGRO” and “PESTICIDES--PESTICIDAS” must be located at the top of the sign and “KEEP OUT--NO ENTRE” at the bottom.
- ◆ The words must be clearly legible.

**2. Required Design:**

- ◆ A circle containing an upraised hand on the left and a stern face on the right must be near the center of the sign.
- ◆ The background outside the circle must contrast with the inside of the circle.
- ◆ The hand and a large portion of the face must contrast with the inside of the circle.
- ◆ The remainder of the inside of the circle must be red.
- ◆ The length of the hand must be at least twice the height of the smallest letters.
- ◆ The length of the face must be only slightly smaller than the hand.

**3. Additional Information:**

You may put additional information on the warning sign, such as the name of the pesticide and the date of application, if it does not detract from the appearance of the sign or change the meaning of the required information.

**4. Size:**

The signs must be at least 14 inches by 16 inches, and the letters must be at least 1 inch high.

**Exception:**

You may use smaller signs if the treated area is too small to accommodate 14 by 16 inch signs. For example, when a single potted plant needs to be posted, a smaller sign would be appropriate.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #23**

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**DECONTAMINATION SITES**

The WPS requires that a decontamination site be provided regardless of the number of employees. There is no exemption for employers with only a few employees.

**Basic Responsibilities:**

**Handler employers** must make sure that decontamination site for washing off pesticide residues is provided while they are performing their tasks

**Worker employers** must make sure that a decontamination site for washing off pesticide residues is provided to workers who are working in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide, including soil, water, or surfaces of plants until 30 days after the end of the restricted-entry interval (REI) for that area.

**Specific Responsibilities:**

**When Must the site be provided?**

For **Handlers**, for the duration of the handling task,

For **Workers**, until 30 days after the end of the REI for that area.

Supplies:        Provide each decontamination site with:

1.        WATER - enough for:
  - ◆        routine washing, and
  - ◆        emergency eyeflushing,if the water is stored in a tank, the water must not be used for mixing pesticides, unless the tank is equipped with correctly functioning anti-siphoning or check valves or other mechanisms (such as air gaps) that prevent pesticides from moving into the tank.
2.        Soap and single-use towels - enough for **workers'** or **handlers'** needs.
3.        At **handler** decontamination sites ALSO provide:
  - ◆        enough water for washing the entire body in case of emergency, and
  - ◆        clean change of clothes, such as one-size-fits-all coveralls, to put on if the handler's garments are contaminated and need to be removed right away

**How much water should be provided?**

Obviously running water meets the requirement. However, if it is not available, use the following guidelines.

- ◆        **Workers:** At least 1 gallon of water is recommended for each worker using the site. If you find that one gallon per worker is inadequate to last for the entire work period, provide more water or replenish the water at some point during the work period.
- ◆        **Handlers:** At least 3 gallons of water is recommended for each handler using the site. If you find that 3 gallons per handler is inadequate to last the entire word period, provide more water or replenish the water at some point during the work period.

**Location of the Decontamination Site:**

1. **Worker** and **handler** decontamination sites must be reasonably accessible to the workers and handlers and not more than 1/4 mile from where they are working. Handlers mixing pesticides must have a decontamination site at the mixing area.

**Exceptions:**

- ◆ For a pilot who is applying pesticides aerially, the decontamination site must be at the aircraft's loading site or in the aircraft.
  - ◆ For tasks performed more than 1/4 mile from the nearest point reachable by vehicle (cars, trucks, or tractors), the decontamination site may be at the access point. In this circumstance, clean water from springs, streams, lakes, or other sources may be used for decontamination if such water is more readily available than the water at the decontamination site.
2. **Worker** decontamination sites must not be in an area being treated with pesticides or in an area under a REI.
  3. **Handler** decontamination sites may be located in an area being treated with pesticides (or an area that has a REI in effect), only if:
    - ◆ It is in the area where the handler is doing handling tasks, and
    - ◆ The soap, single-use towels, and clean change of clothing are in sealed containers, and
    - ◆ The water is running tap water or is in a sealed container.

For **Early-Entry Workers** who will contact anything that has been treated with the pesticide, the decontamination site requirements are:

1. The decontamination site is not in an area being treated with pesticides.
2. The decontamination site is not in an area under a REI, UNLESS that location is necessary for the site to be reasonably accessible to early-entry workers.
3. The decontamination site is reasonably accessible to and not more than 1/4 mile from early-entry workers.

**Exceptions:**

- ◆ For tasks performed more than 1/4 mile from the nearest point reachable by vehicle (cars, trucks, or tractors), the decontamination site may be at the access point. In this circumstance, clean water from springs, streams, lakes, or other sources may be used for decontamination if such water is more readily available than the water at the decontamination site.

**Emergency Eyeflushing:**

Provide each **handler** with at least 1 pint of emergency eyeflush water when the pesticide labeling requires protective eyewear for the handling task being performed. The emergency eyeflush water must be immediately accessible. For example, it could be carried by the handler or be on a vehicle the handler is using. The emergency eyeflush may be the water at the decontamination site or the decontamination site is immediately accessible.

**Decontamination After Handling Tasks:**

At the site where **handlers** remove their personal protective equipment (PPE), provide:

- ◆ soap,
- ◆ clean towels, and
- ◆ enough water to allow handlers to wash thoroughly after removing PPE.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #24**

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**INFORMATION AT A CENTRAL LOCATION**

**Basic Responsibilities**

**Worker employers** must make sure that certain information is displayed at a Central Location whenever (1) any **worker** whom they employ is on their agricultural establishment, and (2) a pesticide is about to be applied or has been recently applied

When agricultural establishments employ their own handlers, **handler employers** of such establishments must make sure that certain information, described below, is displayed at a central location whenever (1) any **handler** whom they employ is on their agricultural establishment, and (2) a pesticide is about to be applied or has been applied. However, this information does not need to be displayed if only commercial (custom) pesticide handlers will be on the agricultural establishment.

**Specific Responsibilities**

**What Information Must Be Displayed?**

The following three types of information must be displayed:

1. **Application list**, which must include:
  - ◆ the location and description of the area to be treated,
  - ◆ product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s) of the pesticide
  - ◆ time and date the pesticide is scheduled to be applied, and
  - ◆ restricted-entry interval (REI) for the pesticide.
2. **Emergency information**, which must include the name, telephone number, and address of the nearest emergency medical facility.
3. A **pesticide safety poster**, which must be either the WPS safety poster developed by the EPA or an equivalent poster that contains the concepts listed in Criteria For Pesticide Safety Poster, page 101, How To Comply Manual.

**Where Must the Information Be Displayed?**

Display the required information together in a central location on your establishment where it can be easily seen and read by **workers** and **handlers**.

**Exception:**

If the workplace is a forest, you may display the information near the forest. It must be in a location where **workers** and **handlers** can easily see and read it and where they are likely to gather or pass by. For example, you might display the information at a decontamination site or an equipment storage site.

### **When Must The Information Be Displayed?**

Display the information whenever any **worker** or **handler** you employ is on your agricultural establishment and, in the past 30 days, a pesticide has been applied or an REI has been in effect. It may be displayed continuously.

### **Timing of Application Information**

1. If **workers** or **handlers** are on your establishment at the start of an application, record the required pesticide-specific information on the application list and display it ***before the application takes place.***
2. If **workers** or **handlers** are ***NOT*** on your establishment at the start of an application, display pesticide-specific information ***no later than the beginning of their first work period.***
3. Continue to display pesticide-specific information when **workers** or **handlers** are on your establishment until:
  - ◆ at least 30 days after the REI expires, or
  - ◆ at least 30 days after the end of the application, if there is no REI for the pesticide.

### **Other Responsibilities**

1. Inform **workers** and **handlers** where the information is located.
2. Allow **workers** and **handlers** access to the information.
3. Be sure that the poster, emergency information, and application list remain legible during the time they are posted.
4. Promptly inform workers if there is any change in the information on emergency medical facilities and update emergency information listed with the poster.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #25**

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**WHO MUST PROTECT WORKERS AND HANDLERS?**

**WPS EMPLOYER DEFINITIONS**

**Employers** are responsible for making sure that **workers** and **handlers** receive the protections required by the pesticide labeling and the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). The term “**employer**” has a special meaning in the WPS--you are an employer even though you are self-employed or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment. The WPS has very special definitions for two types of employers. WPS requirements apply to employers who meet those definitions.

**Worker Employers:** (called “agricultural employers” in the WPS) are people who:

- ◆ **employ or contract for the services of workers** (including themselves and members of their families) for any type of compensation\* to perform tasks related to the production of agricultural plants, or
- ◆ **own or operate** an agricultural establishment that uses such workers.

**\*Compensation:** *Pay or wages, payment through services or goods, or barter of services or goods. If only one person receives payment for the joint work of several people, all are considered to be compensated, and are employees under the WPS. For example, under a piece-rate payment system for harvesting crops, even if payment is issued to the head of the family only, all of the family members who harvest crops are considered employees under the WPS.*

**Owner:** any person who has a present possessory interest (fee, leasehold, rental, or other) in an agricultural establishment covered by the WPS. A person who has both leased such agricultural establishment to another person and granted that same person the right and full authority to manage and govern the use of such agricultural establishments is NOT an owner under the WPS.

**Worker:** A worker is anyone who: (1) is employed (including self-employed) for any type of compensation and (2) is doing tasks, such as harvesting, weeding, or watering, relating to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse. This term does not include persons who are employed by a commercial establishment to perform tasks as crop advisors (*Reference: Attachment # 19*).

**Handler:** *Reference: Attachment # 16*

**If You Employ Supervisors:**

**You Must:**

- ◆ require them to make sure the **workers** and **handlers** they supervise comply with the WPS and receive its protections,
- ◆ give them enough information and directions about the WPS requirements to make sure that the **workers** and **handlers** they supervise receive the protections required by the WPS, and
- ◆ tell them who is responsible for all actions necessary for compliance with the WPS.

Even if you assign an employee to carry out the duties required by the WPS, you are responsible for making sure that all those duties are performed.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #26**

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**PROTECTIONS FOR CROP ADVISORS**

**Crop Advisor:** Any person who is assessing pest numbers or damage, pesticide distribution, or the status, condition or requirements of agricultural plants. The term does **NOT** include any person who is performing hand labor tasks, such as weeding, planting, cultivating, or harvesting. Examples of crop advisors are crop consultants, scouts and is employed (including self-employed) by anyone other than the agricultural establishment on which the work is being done.

**Basic Responsibilities**

The WPS requires employers to provide certain protections to their employees who are working as crop advisors.

**Specific Responsibilities**

**Required Protections During or Soon After a Pesticide Application**

**1. Same Protections as Pesticide Handlers**

Employers must provide their crop advisors with the WPS protections required for ***pesticide handlers***. IF the crop advisor enters an area on an agricultural establishment:

- ◆ while a pesticide is being applied
- ◆ before any inhalation exposure level listed in the pesticide labeling has been reached or before one of the ventilation criteria in the WPS or in the pesticide labeling has been reached,
- ◆ while a REI is in effect.

**2. No Time Limits**

Crop advisor may enter an area during a pesticide application or during a REI as long as they are trained as ***pesticide handlers***, are given other pesticide-handler protections (listed below), and are wearing the appropriate PPE. The restrictions on entry, such as waiting for 4 hours after application is completed or limiting the time spent in the entry-restricted area to 1 hour (or any other time period), **DO NOT APPLY** to crop advisors.

**3. Required Protections**

- ◆ Information at a central location  
**Exception:** Employers of independent (commercial) crop advisors do **NOT** have to provide their crop advisors with information at a central location.
- ◆ Pesticide safety training for handlers
- ◆ Decontamination sites
- ◆ Emergency assistance
- ◆ Monitoring handlers  
**Exception:** Crop advisors entering a treated area during a REI need NOT be monitored.
- ◆ Special instruction for handlers
- ◆ Duties related to PPE



#### 4. Personal Protective Equipment During REI's

**Early Entry PPE for Early Entry “With Contact”:** Crop advisors who enter a treated area during a REI, and whose crop advisor activities involve contact with anything that has been treated with a pesticide, including soil, water, and surfaces of plants, may wear the PPE listed on the pesticide labeling **for early-entry tasks** (instead of the PPE listed for handling tasks), if

- ◆ Application has been completed for at least 4 hours, and
- ◆ Any inhalation of exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation requirements established by the WPS or pesticide labeling have been met.

**No PPE for “NO Contact” Early Entry:** Crop advisors who enter a treated area during a REI and whose crop advisor activities do NOT involve contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide to which the REI applies are not required to wear PPE.

#### Required Protections After the REI

##### 1. Independent (Commercial) Crop Advisors

When independent (commercial) crop advisors enter any area on an agricultural establishment where no application is underway and no REI is in effect, their employers need **NOT** provide them with any WPS protections.

##### 2. Employees of the Agricultural Establishment

When crop advisors who are employees of the farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse enter any area on the agricultural establishment where no application is underway and no REI is in effect, their employers must provide them with the WPS protection required for **agricultural workers**. For specific information about each of these protections, see the indicated references.

- ◆ *Information at a Central Location, Reference Attachment # 24*
- ◆ *Pesticide Safety Training for Workers, Reference Attachment # 3*
- ◆ *Decontamination Site, Reference Attachment # 23*
- ◆ *Emergency Assistance, Reference How To Comply Manual, pages 35 & 36*
- ◆ *Notice of Applications, Reference Attachment #19*

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #27**

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**EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE**

**Basic Responsibilities**

**Worker employers** must provide emergency assistance, described below, to anyone who is or has been employed as a **worker** on their farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse if there is reason to believe that the person has been poisoned or injured by a pesticide used on the agricultural establishment--for example, through application, spills, splashes, drift, or contact with pesticide residues.

**Pesticide handler employers** must provide emergency assistance, described below, to anyone who is or has been employed as a **handler** on their farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse if there is reason to believe that the person has been poisoned or injured by a pesticide used on the agricultural establishment--for example, through application, spills, splashes, drift, or contact with pesticide residues.

**Specific Responsibilities**

**Emergency Transportation**

1. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the **worker** to an emergency medical facility to provide treatment:
  - ◆ from the agricultural establishment, or
  - ◆ from a labor camp located on the establishment.
2. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the **handler** to an emergency medical facility able to provide treatment:
  - ◆ from the agricultural establishment, or
  - ◆ from another handling site, such as a commercial handling establishment or an airport hanger.

**Emergency Information**

Provide to the **worker** or **handler** to treating medical personnel, promptly upon request, any obtainable information on:

- ◆ product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for an product(s) to which the person may have been exposed,
- ◆ antidote, first aid, statement of practical treatment and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling,
- ◆ description of the way the pesticide was being used, and
- ◆ circumstance of the **worker's** or **handler's** exposure to the pesticide.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #28**

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**PESTICIDE HANDLER  
EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, have received training in general pesticide safety.  
(Please Print Name)

The training included the following:

- ◆ Format and meaning of information on pesticide labels and in labeling, including safety information such as precautionary statements about human health hazards.
- ◆ Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute effects, chronic effects, delayed effects and sensitization.
- ◆ Routes through which pesticides enter the body.
- ◆ Signs and symptoms of common pesticide types of poisoning.
- ◆ Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.
- ◆ How to obtain emergency medical care.
- ◆ Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eyeflushing techniques.
- ◆ Need for appropriate use of personal protective equipment.
- ◆ Prevention, recognition and first aid treatment of heat related illness.
- ◆ Safety requirements of handling, transporting, storing and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill cleanup.
- ◆ Environmental concerns such as drift, runoff and wildlife hazards.
- ◆ Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home.
- ◆ An explanation of the Worker Protection Standard requirements that handler employers must follow for the protection of handlers and others, including the prohibition against applying pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with workers or other persons, the requirement to use personal protective equipment, the provision for training and decontamination and the protection against retaliatory acts.

I understand that these requirements are established in the 1992 Federal Worker Protection Standard (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 170).

I acknowledge receiving such training, as listed above, as of this date.

Date Training Completed: \_\_\_\_\_

Employee Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Trainers Name (Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Trainers Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #29**

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**MANEJADOR DE PESTICIDAS  
CONFIRMACION DE ENTRENAMIENTO DE SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE PESTICIDAS  
POR PARTE DEL EMPLEADO**

Yo, \_\_\_\_\_, he recibido entrenamiento de seguridad  
(Nombre en letra de imprenta)  
en general con respecto a pesticidas.

El entrenamiento incluyó lo siguiente:

- ◆ Formato y conocimiento de información en la etiqueta, incluyendo información de seguridad, explicación de precaución, en los riesgos de salud al ser humano.
- ◆ Riesgos en el uso de pesticidas que resultan en la toxicidad y el ser expuesto a pesticidas, incluyendo efecto agudo, efecto crónico, efecto retardado y sensibilización a pesticidas.
- ◆ Rutas por las cuales las pesticidas entran al cuerpo.
- ◆ Señales y síntomas comunes de envenenamiento típico de pesticidas.
- ◆ Primeros auxilios para envenenamientos o lesiones causadas por pesticidas.
- ◆ Como obtener auxilio médico en caso de emergencia.
- ◆ Procedimientos de rutina y emergencia, incluyendo técnicas para irrigar o lavar los ojos.
- ◆ Riesgos de quimigación y roseo de pesticida arrastrados por el aire.
- ◆ Prevención, tratamiento, reconocimiento de primeros auxilios en caso de enfermedad causada por el calor (deshidratación).
- ◆ Requisitos de seguridad al manejar, transportar, almacenar y disponer envases de pesticidas.
- ◆ Advertencias sobre el uso de envases para pesticidas en el hogar.
- ◆ Cuidado, preocupación ambiental, como derrames, roceos, y riesgos a fauna.
- ◆ Explicación de requisitos del Estandar para la Protección del Trabajador (WPS) designados para la protección del manejador y otros, incluyendo la prohibición en contra de aplicar pesticidas en una manera que pueda causar contacto con los trabajadores u otras personas, el requisito del uso y equipo apropiado, proveer entrenamiento, decontaminación y protección en contra de hechos de venganza.

Entiendo que estos requisitos están establecidos en el Estandar Federal de 1992 para protección del trabajador (Código de Reglamentos Federales, Título 40, Parte 170)

Por la presente doy conocimiento de haber recibido este entrenamiento, según se anotó arriba, en la fecha indicada abajo.

Fecha de Recibo de Entrenamiento: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del Empleado: \_\_\_\_\_

Número de Seguro Social del Empleado: \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre del Entrenador\Dueño: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del Entrenador\Dueño: \_\_\_\_\_

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #30**

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**AGRICULTURAL WORKER  
EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PESTICIDE WORKER SAFETY TRAINING**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, have received training in general pesticide safety.  
(Please Print Name)

The training included the following:

- ◆ Where and what form pesticides may be encountered during work activities.
- ◆ Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute effects, chronic effects, delayed effects and sensitization.
- ◆ Routes through which pesticides enter the body.
- ◆ Signs and symptoms of common pesticide types of poisoning.
- ◆ Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.
- ◆ How to obtain emergency medical care.
- ◆ Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eyeflushing techniques.
- ◆ Hazards from chemigation and drift.
- ◆ Hazards from pesticide residues on clothing.
- ◆ Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home.
- ◆ An explanation of the Worker Protection Standard requirements that handler employers must follow for the protection of handlers and others, including the prohibition against applying pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with workers or other persons, the requirement to use personal protective equipment, the provision for training and decontamination and the protection against retaliatory acts.

I understand that these requirements are established in the 1992 Federal Worker Protection Standard (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 170).

I acknowledge receiving such training, as listed above, as of this date.

Date Training Completed: \_\_\_\_\_

Employee Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Trainers Name (Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Trainers Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #31**

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**TRABAJADOR AGRICOLA  
CONFIRMACION DE ENTRENAMIENTO EN SEGURIDAD DE PESTICIDAS POR PARTE  
DEL EMPLEADO**

Yo, \_\_\_\_\_, he recibido entrenamiento de seguridad  
(Nombre en letra de imprenta)  
en general con respecto a pesticidas.

El entrenamiento incluyó lo siguiente:

- ◆ Donde y de que manera puede ser expuesto a pesticidas durante actividades en el trabajo.
- ◆ Riesgos en el uso de pesticidas que resultan en la toxicidad y el ser expuesto a pesticidas, incluyendo efecto agudo, efecto crónico, efecto retardado y sensibilización a pesticidas.
- ◆ Rutas por las cuales las pesticidas entran al cuerpo.
- ◆ Señales y síntomas comunes de envenenamiento típico de pesticidas.
- ◆ Primeros auxilios para envenenamientos o lesiones causadas por pesticidas.
- ◆ Como obtener auxilio médico en caso de emergencia.
- ◆ Procedimientos de rutina y emergencia, incluyendo técnicas para irrigar o lavar los ojos.
- ◆ Riesgos de quimigación y roseo de pesticida arrastrados por el aire.
- ◆ Riesgos de residuos de pesticidas en la ropa.
- ◆ Advertencias sobre el uso de envases para pesticidas en el hogar.
- ◆ Explicación de requisitos del Estandar para la Protección del Trabajador (WPS) designados para la protección del manejador y otros, incluyendo la prohibición en contra de aplicar pesticidas en una manera que pueda causar contacto con los trabajadores u otras personas, el requisito del uso y equipo apropiado, proveer entrenamiento, decontaminación y protección en contra de hechos de venganza.

Entiendo que estos requisitos están establecidos en el Estandar Federal de 1992 para protección del trabajador (Código de Reglamentos Federales, Título 40, Parte 170)

Por la presente doy conocimiento de haber recibido este entrenamiento, según se anotó arriba, en la fecha indicada abajo.

Fecha de Recibo de Entrenamiento: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del Empleado: \_\_\_\_\_

Número de Seguro Social del Empleado: \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre del Entrenador\Dueño: \_\_\_\_\_

Firma del Entrenador\Dueño: \_\_\_\_\_

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #32**

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**LANGUAGE OF THE FIELDS  
ENGLISH TO SPANISH**

Some common terms used in the fields not easily found in dictionaries or text translators used by workers on agricultural jobs.

Barbed Wire:	Alambre De Puas	Paint:	Pintura
Board:	Tabla	Pesticides:	Pesticidas
Broom:	Escoba	Pick:	Pico
Clippers\Shears:	Tijeras	Pitchfork:	Horca
Crane:	Grua	Pneumatic Prune:	Podadora Neumatica
Dirt:	Tierra	Post:	Poste
Dirty:	Sucio	Personal Protective	
Drill:	Taladro	Equipment (PPE):	Equipo Protector Personal
Dust-pan:	Recojedor	Pruning Shears:	Tijeras De Podar
Fertilizer:	Fertilizante	Pump:	Bomba
File:	Lima	Pushbroom:	Cepillo
Foreman:	Mayordomo	Rag:	Trapo
Girding Pliers: Pinzas	De Anillar	Rake:	Rastillo
Glue:	Pegamento	Ruler:	Regla
Hacksaw:	Segueta	Saw:	Serrucho
Hammer:	Martillo	Screwdriver:	Desarmador
Hand Clipper:	Tijeras De Mano	Screws:	Tornillos
Hoe:	Azadon	Shovel:	Pala
Hole:	Hoyo, agujero	Stake:	Estaca
Hooks:	Ganchos	Stapler:	Engrampadora
Irrigator:	Regador	Staples:	Grampas
Knife:	Cuchillo	Tool:	Herramienta
Ladder:	Escalera	Tractor:	Tractor
Mop:	Mopeador	Truck:	Troque
Nails:	Clavos	Wheelbarrow:	Carretilla
Pack:	Empacar	Wire:	Alambre
Paint Brush:	Brocha	Wire-Cutter:	Cortadora De Alambre

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #33**

**The following is a listing of posters required of Arizona businesses to post to be in compliance with state and federal regulations.**

**Note:** This list is not all-inclusive and other Federal and State Agencies may have additional requirements posted.

<b>NAME OF POSTING</b>	<b>AVAILABLE FROM:</b>
<b>OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>  On The Job Safety and Health Protection	ICA/ADOSH PO-BX 19070 Phoenix, AZ 85005 Tel. No. 602 542-5795 Tucson No.: 520-628-6578
Worker Compensation Insurance	Workers Compensation Insurance Carrier 3031 N. 2nd Street Phoenix, AZ 85012 Tel. No. 602 631-2000
Unemployment Compensation	Arizona Department of Economic Security PO-BX 6028 Phoenix, AZ 85005 Tel. No. 602 264-2722
Wage and Hours	United States Department of Labor 3221 N. 16th Street, Ste. 301 Phoenix, AZ 85016 Tel. No. 602 640-2993 Contact Persons: Richard Quezada Ramon Marquez: 520-670-4721 (Tucson) Toll Free No.: 1-866-487-9243
<b>ADOSH/OSHA</b>  A log of occupational Injuries and Illnesses OSHA Form 300 Note: ( Employer is exempt if less than eleven employees)	ICA/Statistics 800 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007 Tel. No. 602 542-3739
Equal Employees Opportunity Rights	United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission 4520 N. Central Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85012 Tel. No. 602 640-5000 or 1 800 669-3362



Work Exposure to Bodily Fluids	Worker Compensation Insurance Carrier 3031 N. 2nd Street Phoenix, AZ 85012 Tel. No. 602 631-2000
Prohibition of Discrimination in Employment	Arizona Civil Rights Attorney General's Office 1275 W. Washington Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85007 Tel. No. 602 542-5263
Federal Minimum Wage  WH Publication 1088 Revised April 1994 (Available in Spanish) WH Publication 1088-SP Revised April 1990	United States Department Labor Employer Standard Administration Wage and Hour Division Washington, D.C. 20210 Toll Free No.: 1-866-487-9243
Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act  WH Publication 1376 Revised April 1983 (Combination English/Spanish Version)	United States Department Labor Employer Standard Administration Wage and Hour Division Washington, D.C. 20210 Toll Free No.: 1-866-487-9243
Agricultural Employees Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act  WH Publication 1386 Revised May 1986 (Spanish Version WH Publication 1386SP) February 1984	United States Department Labor Employer Standard Administration Wage and Hour Division Washington, D.C. 20210 Toll Free No.: 1-866-487-9243
Your Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993  WH Publication 1420, June 1993	United States Department Labor Employer Standard Administration Wage and Hour Division Washington, D.C. 20210 Toll Free No.: 1-866-487-9243
Employee Polygraph Protection Act  WH Publication 1462, September 1988 WH Publication 1462SP, Spanish Version	United States Department Labor Employer Standard Administration Wage and Hour Division Washington, D.C. 20210 Toll Free No.: 1-866-487-9243

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD PESTICIDE APPLICATION LOG  
ATTACHMENT #34**

**Establishment Name:**

**Address:**

**Phone:**

	APPLICATION # 1	APPLICATION # 2	APPLICATION # 3	APPLICATION # 4
<b>AREA TREATED:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>  <b>DESCRIPTION:</b>				
<b>PRODUCT NAME:</b>				
<b>EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER:</b>				
<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b> <b>COMMON \ CHEMICAL NAME</b>				
<b>APPLICATION:</b> <b>MONTH - DAY - YEAR:</b>	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>TIME OF DAY:</b>	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.
<b>RESTRICTED ENTRY INTERVAL:</b>				
<b>DO NOT ENTER UNTIL:</b> <b>MONTH - DAY - YEAR:</b>	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>TIME OF DAY:</b>	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.

\*Agricultural Establishment Owners & Operators:

This form is provided as an example that you may use or modify to comply with the 1992 EPA Worker Protection Standard provision requiring you to inform workers and handlers about specific pesticide applications.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #35**

**HEAT ILLNESS AND FIRST AID MEASURES**

<b>ILLNESS</b>	<b>SIGNS &amp; SYMPTOMS</b>	<b>CAUSE &amp; PROBLEM</b>	<b>TREATMENT*</b>
Early heat illness	Mild dizziness, fatigue, or irritability; decreased concentration; impaired judgement	Reduced flow of blood to the brain; may lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke	Loosen or remove clothing; rest in shade 30 minutes or more; drink water
Heat rash: prickly heat	Tiny blister-like red spots on the skin; prickling sensations; commonly found on clothed areas of the body	Sweat glands become plugged and inflamed from unrelieved exposure of skin to heat, humidity and sweat	Clean skin, apply mild drying lotion or cornstarch; wear loose clothing; preventable by regular bathing and drying the skin and by periodic relief from humid conditions of work; See physician if rash continues
Heat Cramps	Painful spasms of leg, arm, or abdominal muscles; heavy sweating, thirst; occur during or after hard work	Loss of body salt in sweat; may be totally disabling	Loosen clothing; drink LIGHTLY salted beverages; massage; rest
Heat Exhaustion	Fatigue, headache, dizziness, muscle weakness, loss of coordination, fainting, collapse; profuse sweating, pale, moist, cool skin; excessive thirst, dry mouth; dark yellow urine; fast pulse, if conscious; low or normal oral temperature, rectal temperature usually: 99.5 - 101.3°F May also have heat cramps, nausea, urge to defecate, rapid breathing, chills, tingling of the hands or feet, confusion, giddiness, slurred speech, irritability	Dehydration, lack of acclimatization; reduction of blood in circulation, strain on circulation system, reduced flow of blood to the brain; worker may resist treatment; may lead to heat stroke	Move to cooler shaded area as quickly as possible; rest lying down; if conscious, have worker drink as much water as possible if unconscious or if heat stroke also suspected, treat for heat stroke until proven otherwise; loosen or remove clothing; splash cold water on body; massage legs and arms; if worker collapsed, get evaluation by physician, nurse or EMT before worker leaves for the day; shower in cold water; rest for balance of day and overnight <b>DO NOT GIVE SALT</b>
Heat Stroke  Immediate Treatment Required	<b>LIFE-THREATENING: MEDICAL EMERGENCY</b> Often occurs suddenly: headache, dizziness, confusion, irrational behavior, coma; fast pulse, if conscious; rapid breathing; rectal temperature 104°F and more; may also have convulsions, nausea, incoherent speech, very aggressive behavior	Sustained exertion in heat, lack of acclimatization, dehydration, individual risk factors; reduced flow of blood to brain and other vital organs, body's temperature regulating system fails, body can not cool itself; risk of damage to vital organs, including the heart, brain, central nervous system, liver and kidney Worker may resist treatment <b>BRAIN DAMAGE AND DEATH CAN RESULT, EVEN WITH PROMPT TREATMENT</b>	Move to a shaded area; remove outer clothing\ shoes; immediately wrap in wet sheet, pour water on and fan vigorously; avoid over-cooling; treat shock if present, once temperature is lowered; if worker vomits, make sure all vomit is cleaned from mouth and nose to prevent choking on vomit Transport to nearest medical facility at once; while waiting or during transport, elevate legs,, continue pouring water on body and fanning; if conscious, have worker drink as much water as possible <b>DO NOT GIVE SALT</b>

\*Combined effects of heat illness and pesticide poisoning must be considered with pesticide handlers and "early entry" workers.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

## ATTACHMENT #36

## ENFERMEDADES CAUSADAS POR EL CALOR Y MEDIDAS DE PRIMEROS AUXILIOS

Enfermedad	Manifestaciones y Síntomas	Causa y Problema	Tratamiento*
Enfermedad temprana causada por el calor	Mareo leve, fatiga, o irritabilidad; c oncentración disminuida; juicio impedido	Reducción del flujo de sangre al cerebro, puede causar agotamiento a insolación	Afloje of quítese la ropa, descanse bajo la sombra por 30 minutos o más, tome agua
Salpullido causado por el calor	Pequeñas manchas rojas en la piel que parecen ampollas; sensación punzante como alfileres; Comúnmente encontrado en las partes del cuerpo cubiertas por la ropa	Las glándulas sudoríparas se tapan e inflaman debido a la exposición constante al calor, la humedad, y el sudor	Lave la piel, aplique una loción secante ligera o almidón de maíz; use ropa floja; se puede preveir bañándose con regularidad y manteniendo la piel seca y también debe alejarse periódicamente de las condiciones húmedas del trabajo; Vea a un médico si persiste
Calambres causados por el calor	Espasmos musculares dolorosos en las piernas, brazos o abdomen Sudoración excesiva, sed, Ocurren durante o después de un trabajo pesado	Pérdida de sal a través del sudor Puede incapacitar completamente	Afloje la ropa; tome bebidas <b>LIGERAMENTE</b> saladas; administre masaje, descanse
Agotamiento causado por el calor	Fatiga, dolor de cabeza, mareo, debilidad muscular, pérdida de coordinación, desmayo, colapso; sudoración excesiva; piel pálida, húmeda, y fría; sed excesiva, boca seca; orina de color amarillo oscuro;pulso acelerado, si la persona está consciente; temperatura oral normal or baja temperatura rectal usualmente 99.5 - 101.3°F; también puede tener calambrescausados por el calor, náusea, impulso de defecar, respiración acelerada, escalofríos, cosquilleo en las manos o los pies, confusión, vértigo, habla confusa, irritabilidad	Deshidratación, falta de aclimatación; reducción de sangre en la circulación, agotamiento en el sistema circulatorio, reducción del flujo de sangre al cerebro El trabajador puede oponerse al tratamiento Puede resultar en insolación	Lleve al trabajador a un lugar fresco bajo la sombra tan pronto como sea posible; descanse acostado; si está consciente, haga que il trabajador tome tanta agua como pueda <b>NO LE DÉ SAL</b> Si está inconsciente o se se sospecha que esté sufriendo de insolación, administre tratamiento para insolación hasta que se pruebe lo contraio; afloje o quite la ropa; salpique agua fría sobre el cuerpo; masaje las piernas y los brazos Si se desmaya el trabajador, obtenga una evaluación de un médico, enfermera, o técnico médico antes de irse para la casa; tome una ducha fría; descanse por el resto del día y de esa noche
Insolación  REQUIERE TRATAMIENTO INMEDIATO	<b>EMERGENCIA MÉDICA QUE PUEDE SER MORTAL</b> A menudo ocurre súbitamente; dolor de cabeza, mareo, confusión, comportamiento irracional, estado de coma; el sudor se puede reducir o detener; pulso acelerado, si la persona está consciente; respiración acelerada; temperatura rectal de 104°F o más; puede además tener convulsiones, náusea, habla incoherente, comportamiento muy agresivo	Esfuerzo sostenido en el calor, falta de aclimatación, deshidratación, factores individuales de riesgo; reducción del flujo de sangre al cerebro y otros órganos vitales, falla del sistema de control de temperatura del cuerpo, el cuerpo no logra enfriarse; riesgo de daño a órganos vitales, incluyendo el corazón, el cerebro, el sistema nervioso central, el hígado, y los riñones; El trabajador puede oponerse al tratamiento <b>PUEDE RESULTAR EN DAÑO AL CEREBRO O LA MUERTE, AUN CON TRATAMIENTO INMEDIATO</b>	bajador a un lugr bajo la sombra; quítele la ropa externa y los zapatos; im envuévalo en una sábana mojada, échele agua vigorosamente; evite sobre enfriarlo; si está conmoción (shock), administre tratamiento condición una vez que la temperatura haya sid el trabajador vomita, asegúrese de limpiarle todo la boca y de la nariz para evitar que se ahogue d llévelo al hospital o clínica más cercana inm Mientras espera, o adurante la transportación piernas, continúele echando agua sobre l ventilándolo; si la persona está consciente, h cuanta agua le sea posible: <b>NO LI</b>

\*Se deben considerar los efectos de la enfermedad causada por el calor y el envenenamiento por pesticidas (plaguicidas) con respecto a los aplicadores y mezcladores de pesticidas, los trabajadores de ingreso temprano, y otros trabajadores expuestos a pesticidas. Refiérase a “La enfermedad causada por el calor y el envenenamiento por pesticidas.”

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING

ATTACHMENT #37

**COMPARISON OF SYMPTOMS OF HEAT EXHAUSTION AND  
ORGANOPHOSPHATE / CARBAMATE POISONING**

HEAT EXHAUSTION	ORGANOPHOSPHATE CARBAMATE POISONING
<p>Sweating Headache Fatigue <b><i>DRY Membranes</i></b> <b><i>Dry mouth</i></b> <b><i>No tears</i></b> <b><i>No spit present</i></b> <b><i>Fast pulse (slow if person has fainted)</i></b> <b><i>Nausea</i></b> <b><i>Dilated pupils</i></b> Central nervous system depression Loss of coordination Confusion <b><i>Fainting ( recovery prompt )</i></b></p>	<p>Sweating Headache Fatigue <b><i>MOIST Membranes</i></b> <b><i>Salivation</i></b> <b><i>Tears</i></b> <b><i>Spit present in mouth</i></b> <b><i>Slow pulse</i></b> <b><i>Nausea and diarrhea</i></b> <b><i>Possible SMALL pupils</i></b> Central nervous system depression Loss of coordination Confusion <b><i>Coma ( can not awaken )</i></b></p>

Print in italics indicates the difference between heat exhaustion and exposure to organophosphate / carbamate pesticides

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING

ATTACHMENT #38

**COMPARACIÓN DE LOS SÍNTOMAS DE AGOTAMIENTO CAUSADO PRO EL CALOR Y  
EL ENVENENAMIENTO POR ORGANOFOSFORADOS Y CARBAMATOS**

AGOTAMIENTO CAUSADO POR EL CALOR	ENVENENAMIENTO POR ORGANOFOSFORADOS Y CARBAMATOS
<p>Sudoración Dolor de cabeza Fatiga <i>Membranas SECAS</i> <i>Boca seca</i> <i>Falta de lágrimas</i> <i>Falta de saliva</i> <i>Pulso ACELERADO</i> <i>(Lento si la persona se ha desmayado)</i> <i>Náusea</i> <i>Pupilas DILATADAS</i> Depresión del sistema nervioso central Pérdida de coordinación Confusión <i>Desmayo ( recuperación rápida )</i></p>	<p>Sudoración Dolor de cabeza Fatiga <i>Membranas HÚMEDAS</i> <i>Salivación</i> <i>Lágrimas</i> <i>Saliva presente en boca</i> <i>Pulso LENTO</i> <i>Náusea y diarrehea</i> <i>Pupilas posiblemente PEQUEÑAS</i> Depresión del sistema nervioso central Pérdida de coordinación Confusión <i>Coma ( no puede despertar )</i></p>

Printa en italics indicar los partes de son differente en agotamiento causado por el calor y envenenamiento por organofosforados y carbamatos

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**ATTACHMENT #39**

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**PROGAMA BÁSICO PARA CONTROLAR LA FATIGA CAUSADA POR EL CALOR**

Esta un programs con ocho pasos para controlar la fatiga causada por el calor

Paso 1: Asigne a alguien la responsabilidad de encargarse de los problemas de fatiga causadas por el calor

Paso 2: Capacite a los trabajadores y supervisores

- ◆ Capacite a los trabajadores y supervisores sobre cómo controlar la fatiga causada por el calor y cómo reconocer, prevenir, y tratar las enfermedades causadas por el calor
- ◆ Convoque reuniones durante temporadas de calor para revisar procedimientos de seguridad

Paso 3: Aclimate a los trabajadores cuando emplecen a trabajar bajo condiciones calurosas

- ◆ Asigne tareas más ligeras por 5 a 7 días
- ◆ Permita períodos de descanso más largos por 5 a 7 días
- ◆ Asigne tareas en el calor al menos por 100 minutos (1 hora con 40 minutos) cada día
- ◆ Gradualmente aumente el tiempo de trabajo en el calor cada día
- ◆ Observe cuidadosamente la reacción de los trabajadores a la labor en el calor durante 5 a 7 días

Paso 4: Tome en cuenta las condiciones del trabajo y de los trabajadores

- ◆ Revise los condiciones del clima
- ◆ Tome en consideración cuán pesado es el trabajo
- ◆ Tome en consideración si el trabajador usará ropa y equipo protector
- ◆ Averigüe se el trabajador está o ha estado enfermo recientemente, o si ha perdido mucho peso rápidamente
- ◆ Averigüe si el trabajador ha descansado, se está tomando algún medicamento, o parece haber consumido alcohol ese día

Paso 5: Administre las actividades de trabajo

- ◆ Fije periodos de descanso
- ◆ Alterne las tareas entre los trabajadores
- ◆ Programe el trabajo pesado para realizarse durante horas más frescas
- ◆ Posponga tareas no esenciales durante temporadas de calor
- ◆ Monitoree las condiciones ambientales y de los tabajadores

Paso 6: Establezca un horario tomar agua

Paso 7: Tome medidas adicionales cuando sea apropiado

- ◆ Provea ropa y equipo especial de enfriamiento
- ◆ Seleccione equipo protector hecho de la tela más liviana o “respirable” posible y los respiradores más frescos que ofrezcan protección adecuada
- ◆ Provea sombra
- ◆ Use equipo móvil con aire acondicionado
- ◆ Modifique el uso y manejo de pesticidas (plaguicidas) pare reducir la necesidad de ropa y equipo protector

Paso 8: Provea primeros auxilios cuando se enfermen los trabajadores

- ◆ Establezca un programa de primeros auxilios
- ◆ Lleve a las víctimas de insolación al hospital más cercano
- ◆ Haga un seguimiento de los incidentes enfermedades causadas por el calor

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**FIELD SANITATION**

This section applies to any agricultural establishment where a crew of five (5) or more employees are engaged on any given day in hand-labor operations in one location.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Agricultural establishment** means a business that uses paid employees in the production of food, fiber, or other material such as seed, seedlings, plants or parts of plants.

**Crew of employees** means a group of persons who are employed to perform hand-labor operations as a unit at an agricultural establishment. Crew of employees does not include the employer and the employer's family members.

**Hand-labor operations** means agricultural activities or operations performed in the field by hand or with hand tools. Hand-labor operations include the hand-harvest of vegetables, nuts and fruits, hand weeding of crops and hand planting of seedlings. Hand-labor operations do not include such activities as logging operations, irrigations operations, the care of feeding of livestock or packing house. Hand-labor operations do include activities in which persons are acting as equipment operators.

**Hand washing facility** means a facility providing either a basin, container or outlet with an adequate supply of potable water, soap, and single use towels.

**Potable water** means water that meets the standards for drinking purpose prescribed by the state or local authorities having jurisdiction or water that meets the quality standards prescribed by the United States EPA's national Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

**Toilet facility** means a facility designed for the purpose of both defecation and urination, including biological or a chemical toilets, combustion toilets or sanitary privies, which is supplied with toilet paper adequate for employee needs. Toilet facilities may be either fixed or portable.

**EMPLOYERS RESPONSIBILITIES**

Employers shall provide the following for employees engaged in hand-labor operations at an agricultural establishment without cost to the employee:

1. Potable drinking water as follows:
  - a. Potable water shall be provided and shall be placed in locations readily available to all employees
  - b. The water shall be suitably cool, no more than 80 F, and in sufficient amounts, minimum of two(2) gallons per employee, taking into account the air temperature, humidity and the nature of the work performed, to meet employees's need.

*Continued On Next Page*



- C. The water shall be dispensed in single use drinking cups or by fountains. The use of common drinking cups or dippers is prohibited.

2. Toilet and hand washing facilities as follows:

- A. One (1) toilet facility and one (1) hand washing facility shall be provided for each forth (40) employees or fraction thereof, except as provided in subsection d of this section.
- B. Toilet facilities shall have doors that can be closed and latched from the inside and shall be constructed to ensure privacy
- C. Toilet and hand washing facilities shall be accessibly located, in close proximity to each other and within one-quarter mile of each employee's place of work in the field. If it is not feasible to locate facilities accessibly and within the required distance due to the terrain, facilities shall be located at the point of closest vehicular access.
- D. Toilet and hand washing facilities are not required for employees who perform field work for a period of three (3) hours or less (including transportation time to and from the field) during the day.
- E. Potable drinking water and toilet and hand washing facility shall be maintained in accordance with appropriate public health sanitation practices, including all of the following:
  - 1. Drinking water containers shall be covered, cleaned an refilled daily
  - 2. Toilet facilities shall be operational and maintained in clean and sanitary condition and shall be supplied with toilet paper adequate for employee needs.
  - 3. Hand washing facilities shall be maintained in clean and sanitary condition
  - 4. Disposal of wastes from facilities shall not cause unsanitary conditions.
  - 5. Employees shall be allowed reasonable opportunities during the workday to use the facilities.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**ATTACHMENT #41**

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**DISPOSING OF EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS**

Farmers and ranchers are often faced with the problem of disposing of potentially hazardous pesticide containers which have not been properly rinsed. While most ordinary trash can go to landfills these sites generally won't - and can't- accept waste classified as hazardous under the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Since contaminated pesticide containers and waste chemicals often fall into this category, farmers frequently have difficulty disposing of them properly. There are several solutions to this problem in most states.

**LEFTOVER CHEMICALS**

With the advent of refillable containers, minibulks, and pre-measured water-soluble pouches, the problem of leftover pesticides has been dramatically reduces. It does, however, still exist. Disposing of banned chemicals is generally much more difficult and expensive. There are independent contractors who will perform this activity for a fee. Contact your AG chemical dealer for information on chemical return programs in your area.

**RINSING EMPTY CONTAINERS**

Most farmers, ranchers and custom applicators triple rinse pesticide containers as they are emptied, dumping the rinse water into the sprayer tank. This saves money and time, and the rinsing action is much more efficient if the chemical hasn't dried in the empty container. Laboratory tests have shown that proper rinsing results in essentially harmless, 99.999% pesticide free containers, regardless of what product they originally contained. Probably the fastest, most efficient and convenient container rinse method is pressure rinsing with metal hose-end attachments which puncture plastic containers, producing a forceful spray of rinse water inside the empty container. By holding the container over the opening to the spray tank while rinsing, the rinse water can be captured as it drains from the empty container spout. Manual rinsing methods, such as triple rinsing, are acceptable for rinsing, although anyone who has tried it will vouch that it's much more time consuming and labor intensive.

**DISPOSING OF RINSED CONTAINERS**

When rinsed according to label directions, pesticide containers are classified as solid waste and may be disposed of or recycled. Be aware, however, that some waste disposal operators will still turn away rinsed containers even if they have adequate landfill capacity. States also have jurisdiction over burning containers on private property. Contact the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) at (602) 207-2381 or your local chemical dealer for state disposal regulations, and rules on burning or burying containers.

**RECYCLING EMPTY CONTAINERS**

Collection and recycling programs are available in a number of states but currently not in Arizona. If you have the opportunity to participate in a recycling program, be sure to rinse all containers properly. Contact your AG chemical dealer or the Agricultural Container Research Council at 919-549-2101 for more information about container recycling programs near you.

*These recommendations should not be used as the sole criteria for evaluating the adequacy of a pesticide safety program. For further information on applicable laws, contact your local retail dealer or manufacturer representative.*

*To learn more about hazardous waste disposal in general the EPA Hazardous Waste Hotline at 800-424-9346.*

*This information is also available on the World Wide Web: [HTTP://WWW.ACPA.ORG/PUBLIC/ACE/](http://WWW.ACPA.ORG/PUBLIC/ACE/)*

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING

ATTACHMENT #42

WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD  
REQUIRED CENTRAL POSTING EMERGENCY INFORMATION

**NEAREST EMERGENCY MEDICAL FACILITY ( HOSPITAL) IS:  
EL CENTRO DE EMERGENCIA MEDICA ( HOSPITAL) MAS CERCANO ES:**

**NAME:**

**NOMBRE:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**STREET:**

**CALLE:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**CITY:**

**CIUDAD:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**TELEPHONE:**

**TELEFONO:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #43**

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**WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD  
OPTIONAL CENTRAL POSTING EMERGENCY INFORMATION**

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**EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS  
LOS NUMEROS DE EMERGENCIA**

**POISON CONTROL CENTER \ CENTRO DE CONTROL**

**SPILL RESPONSE DNR \**

**SHERIFF \ POLICE \ POLICIA**

**FIRE DEPARTMENT \ BOMBEROS**

PESTICIDE STORAGE AREA SIGN

◆ PESTICIDES ◆  
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL  
ONLY

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◆ PESTICIDAS ◆  
SOLAMENTE TRABAJADORAS  
AUTORIZADO

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #45**

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**PREVENTING BACK INJURIES / LANDSCAPE SAFETY SERIES**

**Things You Can Do On The Job**

- ◆ Never attempt any lifting until your body is warm and loose. Perform some simple stretching and warm-up exercises if necessary.
- ◆ Do not attempt to lift heavy or bulky items alone. Ask co-workers to help you if available.
- ◆ Use mechanical lifting devices to lift and \ or move heavy items such as trees, shrubs, sod, rocks, statuary, etc. Tractor loaders skid-steer loaders, fork lifts, wagons, wheelbarrows, etc., often are found on job sites; use them if available.
- ◆ Slide heavy plants or materials if possible rather than attempting to lift them with your body. Pushing the object is safer than pulling it to the desired location. Planks and rollers can make this job still easier.
- ◆ Storing materials at least 12 inches off the ground, where possible, minimizes the danger of one of the most hazardous movements - lifting directly from the ground.
- ◆ Avoid lifting in a situation where the body will be twisted. Avoid jerking or erratic motions.
- ◆ Never try to catch heavy falling objects.

**Use These Techniques When Lifting**

- ◆ Keep the feet parted for greater stability and lifting power.
- ◆ Keep the back straight to keep the spine, back muscles, and inner organs in correct alignment. This will minimize the chance of hernia.
- ◆ Tuck the chin to keep the neck, head, and spine straight.
- ◆ Grip the object with the whole hand for more lifting power.
- ◆ Keep arms and elbows tucked in for more gripping power
- ◆ Center your body over your feet for balance and lifting power.
- ◆ Bend your legs and then lift the object by straightening the legs. Your leg muscles will now take the load instead of your back.
- ◆ Reverse the procedure to lower an object.

**Helpful Things You Can Do Off The Job**

- ◆ Follow a regular exercise program but first see a doctor for a checkup and advise.
- ◆ Some sports are excellent conditioning for the back. Swimming, cycling, jogging, walking, and rowing are considered to be good for the back. Golf, bowling, racquet sports, football, baseball and weight lifting are of more risk since they involve more rapid start and stop movements, twists and turns.

**If You Suffer A Back Injury**

- ◆ Assume a comfortable position immediately. Lying down is usually best.
- ◆ Apply ice packs.
- ◆ Get medical treatment.
- ◆ Notify your employer.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
DEPARTAMENTO DO AGRUCULTURAL DE ARIZONA  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #46**

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**Serie de Seguridad en la Arquitectura y Diseño de Jardines y Parques  
Cosas que Puede Hacer en el Trabajo**

- ◆ Nunca intente levantar algo hasta que su cuerpo esté caliente y flojo. Haga unos ejercicios para estirar los músculos.
- ◆ No intente levantar objetos demasiado pesados o obultafdos. Pida ayuda de un compañero.
- ◆ Use un aparato mecánico para levantar aquellos objetos difíciles, tales como árboles, arbustos, rocas, terrón de césped, estatuario, etc. Use los aparatos mecánicos que estan disponibles en su lugar de trabajo.
- ◆ Resbale plantas pesadas si sea posible en vez de levantarlas. Empujando un objeto es más seguro que jalandolo. El uso detabones y rodillos le haga fácil ese trabajo.
- ◆ Guardando los materiales unas 12 pulgadas arriba del suelo, donde sea posible, le hace menos uno de los riesgos más grandes - ese es, levantar un bulto directamente del suelo.
- ◆ Evite situaciones en que levante y torcea el cuerpo a la vez. Evite la moción a sacudidas.
- ◆ Nunca intente recoger objetos pesados cuando se caigan.

**Use éstos métodos cuando esté levantando**

- ◆ Parese con pies separados para mayor estabillidad y más fuerza a levantar.
- ◆ Mantenga la espalda recta para guadar que la espina, los músculos de la espalda y los organos internos estén en línea. Se reducirá al minimo la posibilidad de una hernia.
- ◆ Doble la barba para mantener el cuello, la cabeza y la espina en línea.
- ◆ Use toda la mano para agarrar el bulto. Le de más fuerza para levantar.
- ◆ Mantengan los brazos y los codos pegados al cuerpo para más fuerza agarradera.
- ◆ Centre se cuerpo sobre los pies para tener más fuerza de balance y ayuda.
- ◆ Doble las piernas y luego levante la carga enderzandose las. Deje a que los fuertes músculos de las piernas haga el trabajo en vez de la espalda.
- ◆ Inviertase al procedimiento alistado arriba para bajar una carga.
- ◆ Cuando esté usando herramientas con filo o con puntas, siempre coloquen as o filos para prevenir posibles accidentes.

**Trabajando desde una escalera de mano**

- ◆ Escoje la escalera más apropiada para el trabajo.
- ◆ Revise la escalera por si hay defectos con la estructura. Repare o cambiala como sea necesario.
- ◆ Evite el uso de escalera de metal cerca de las líneas telefónicas of eléctricas.
- ◆ Siempre pongase enfrente de la escalera y agarre los lados con las dos manos.
- ◆ Nunca cargue herramienetas cuando suba o baje de una escalera. Pongalas en una bolsa del hombro o métalas en un balde y levántalas con un laso.
- ◆ Nunca arrime las escaleras contra superficies inestables tales como los arbustos, ramas de un árbol, etc.
- ◆ Coloque la escalera a un angulo de 75°grados del suelo. Coloque de pie de la escalera que al final, el total de su longitud sea un cuarto.
- ◆ Asegure que la escalera se asiente firmamente sobre el suelo.
- ◆ Mientras trabaje sobre una escalera, quedese debajo de los tres escalones más altos, al menos que tenga un asidero firme o una faja de seguridad.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #47**

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**PESTICIDE SAFETY FOR THE LANDSCAPER \ LANDSCAPE SAFETY SERIES**

**Precautions When Purchasing Pesticides**

- ◆ Identify the pest and then choose the safest product that will control it.
- ◆ Be sure you are properly licensed for the pesticide you will be using. Do not buy or accept any pesticide in a damaged or leaking container or without a label.

**Handling and Storing Pesticides**

- ◆ You must comply with the Hazard Communications Law. The law requires a written communication plan, material safety data sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous substances, and an employee training program.
- ◆ Keep pesticides away from human and animal foodstuffs at all times.
- ◆ Always store pesticides in a locked building or cabinet in their original containers.
- ◆ Store pesticides out of reach of children.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

- ◆ Wear long-sleeved, one piece coveralls over your regular clothing.
- ◆ Use chemically resistant gloves with your sleeves inside over the gloves or normal mixing and application operations.
- ◆ If working vertically with your hands place sleeves inside the gloves and tape in place.
- ◆ Wear a chemically resistant hat and apron to protect your head and body.
- ◆ Protect your feet with chemically resistant boots or footwear. Make sure boots are under pant legs.
- ◆ Protect the eyes with goggles or a face shield.
- ◆ Wear a suitable respirator or breathing protection.

**Mixing Pesticides**

- ◆ Read the label carefully and mix exactly according to the directions.
- ◆ Mix only enough to do the job.
- ◆ If mixing inside a building be sure that you have adequate ventilation.
- ◆ When mixing outside stand upwind.
- ◆ If mixing with water keep the hose at least six inches above the container to prevent back siphoning pesticide into the water system.
- ◆ Do not mix pesticides without another adult in the area in case of an accident. Have soap, towels, and water hose available for clean-up.
- ◆ Do not eat, drink, or smoke while mixing or applying pesticides.

*Continued On Next Page*  
**Applying Pesticides**



- ◆ Always wear personal protective equipment as recommended by the manufacturer.
- ◆ Check the sprayer, duster, or spreader to see that it is in good operating condition. If not, clean and \ or repair before using.
- ◆ Avoid using backpack-type equipment that might leak and contaminate the operator.
- ◆ Carefully calibrate the equipment to ensure that it delivers the correct amount.
- ◆ Use large, low pressure nozzles and apply the pesticide when the air is calm, to prevent drift.
- ◆ Keep children and pets away from the spray area.

### **After Applying Pesticides**

- ◆ Spray any leftover pesticide onto another crop or dilute with water and spray onto the ground around the crop.
- ◆ Wash application and mixing equipment with water and detergent. Rinse at least three times.
- ◆ Dispose of empty pesticide containers by triple-rinsing first and then taking to a sanitary landfill. All rinsate should be sprayed on a safe crop or disposed of in an otherwise suitable manner - never into a drain or septic system.
- ◆ Wash all clothing and equipment with water and detergent.
- ◆ Personal clothing should be washed separately from other laundry. The washer should be run through an empty cycle completely to remove any pesticide from the machine.
- ◆ The operator should shower and shampoo completely after applying pesticides.
- ◆ Warning signs should be posted around the treated area. Children and pets should be kept away until the area is safe for reentry.
- ◆ Save the container label and record the date and time of application for future reference.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**ATTACHMENT #48**

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**Serie de Seguridad en la Arquitectura y Diseño de Jardines y Parques**

**Precauciones cuando compre las pesticidas**

- ◆ Identifique la peste y luego escoja el producto más seguro que la controle.
- ◆ Asegurese que Ud. sea licenciado para usar la pesticida. No compre o acepte una pesticida en un bote dañado o con gotera o sin la etiqueta.

**Tratando y guardando las pesticidas**

- ◆ Ud. debe cumplir con la ley la comunicación del riesgo (Hazard Communications Law). Esta ley requiere que todo el mundo comunique y sepa los riesgos asociados con las distintas pesticidas. La ley requiere un plan de comunicación por escrito, y hojas de información sobre la seguridad de las pesticidas, (MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheets). Tiene que tener una hoja para cada substancia de riesgo. El último requisito es un programa de entrenamiento para el empleado.
- ◆ Guarden las pesticidas afuera de los alimentos tanto para los animales como para los humanos.
- ◆ Siempre guarden las pesticidas en un edificio o gabinete cerrado con llave y en sus botes originales.
- ◆ Guarden las pesticidas afuera del alcance de niños.

**Equipo de protección personal**

- ◆ Lleve overoles de manga larga y de sola pieza encima de su ropa normal.
- ◆ Use un tipo de guante que resiste los químicos. Ponga las mangas de su camisa encima de los guantes cuando esté mezclando y aplicando normalmente.
- ◆ Si esté trabajando verticamente con las manos, ponga las mangas de la camisa adentro de los guantes y use tape para que tantengan su lugar.
- ◆ Lleve un sombrero y delantal que resiste los químicos. Asegurese que las botas estén debajo las piernas de los pantalones.
- ◆ Proteja los pies con botas o zapatos que resiste los químicos. Asegurese que las botas estén debajo las piernas de los pantalones.
- ◆ Proteja los ojos con gafas de seguridad o una guardacara.
- ◆ Lleve una respiradora para proteger los pulmones.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #49**

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**PESTICIDES AND CHILD SAFETY**

Although pesticides can be beneficial to society, they can be dangerous if used carelessly or if they are not stored properly and out of the reach of children. According to data collected from the American Association of Poison Control Centers, in 1990 alone, an estimated 79,000 children were involved in common household pesticide-related poisonings or exposures in the United States.

A recent survey by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding pesticides use in and around the home revealed some rather significant findings:

- ◆ Almost half - 47% - of all households **with** children under the age of five had at least one pesticide stored in an unlocked cabinet, less than 4 feet off the ground (i.e. within the reach of children).
- ◆ Approximately 75% of households **without** children under the age of five also stored pesticides in an unlocked cabinet, less than 4 feet off the ground (i.e. within the reach of children). This number is especially significant because 13% of all pesticide poisoning incidents occur in homes other than the child's home.

Bathrooms and kitchens were cited as the areas in the home most likely to have improperly stored pesticides. Examples of some common household pesticides found in bathrooms and kitchens include roach sprays, chlorine bleach; kitchen and bath disinfectants; rat poison; insect and wasp sprays, repellents and baits; and, flea and tick shampoos and dips for pets. Other common household pesticides include swimming pool chemicals and weed killers.

EPA has important regulatory authority over pesticides in the United States under the pesticide law (The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act - FIFRA). Since 1981, FIFRA has required most residential-use pesticides with a signal word of **DANGER**, or **WARNING** to be in child-resistant packaging. Child-resistant packaging is designed to prevent most children under that age of five from gaining access. However, individuals must also take precautions to protect children from accidental pesticide poisonings or exposures. The following steps can help safeguard children from accidental exposure to pesticides:

- ◆ Always store pesticides away from children's reach, in a locked utility cabinet or garden shed;
- ◆ Read the label first and follow the directions to the letter, including all precautions and restrictions;
- ◆ Before applying pesticides (indoor and outdoor), remove children and their toys from the area and keep them away until it is dry or as recommended by the label;

*Continued On Next Page*

- ◆ Never leave pesticides unattended when you are using them - not even for a few minutes;
- ◆ Never transfer pesticides to other containers - children may associate certain containers with food or drink;
- ◆ Never place rodent or insect baits where small children can get to them;
- ◆ Use child-resistant packaging properly by closing the container tightly after use;
- ◆ Alert others to the potential hazard, especially caregivers and grandparents;
- ◆ Teach children that ***pesticides are poisons*** -- something they should not touch;
- ◆ Keep the telephone of your Poison Control Center near your telephone; and,
- ◆ Always keep ***Syrup of Ipecac*** on hand (1 oz. for each child in the household), and be sure the date is current. ***Use only if the emergency personnel on the phone tell you to do so. It will depend on what the child has swallowed.*** Since Ipecac induces vomiting, some petroleum products and caustic poisons will cause more damage if the child is made to vomit, so check first.

In case of an emergency, immediate assistance is available by calling your local Poison Control Center (usually listed on the inside cover of the white pages phone book with other emergency phone numbers) for first aid instructions. If you are unable to contact them, call your physician, local emergency number (911 in most areas) or the operator.

If more pesticide product information is required, the **National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN) at 1-800-858-7378** will be able to provide individuals and medical professionals with assistance. **NPTN** is a toll-free telephone service that operates 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. All operators are prepared to deal with emergency situations, and can refer callers via a telephone switching system to Poison Control Centers if more expertise is required regarding human and animal poisonings.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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**ATTACHMENT #50**

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**ALMACENAMIENTO DE PESTICIDAS Y LA SEGURIDAD DE LOS NIÑOS**

Los pesticidas proveen beneficios a la sociedad, pero también pueden ser nocivos si no se usan con cuidado o no se almacenan adecuadamente y alejados del alcance de los niños. Datos proporcionados por la asociación americana de centros de control de venenos de los EE.UU. indican que en 1990, cerca de 79,000 niños fueron expuestos accidentalmente a, envenenados por pesticidas en el hogar.

Una encuesta realizada por la Agencia para la Protección del Medio Ambiente de los EE.UU. (EPA) tocante al uso de pesticidas en el hogar, reveló lo siguiente:

- ◆ Se encontró que cerca de la mitad - 47% - de los hogares **con** niños menores de cinco años de edad almacenan un pesticida en un gabinete sin cerradura y al alcance de los niños.
- ◆ Aproximadamente un 75% de los hogares **sin** niños menores de cinco años de edad almacenan un pesticida en un gabinete sin cerradura y al alcance de los niños. Esta cifra es especialmente relevante porque muchos incidentes de envenenamiento accidental en niños ocurren en hogares ajenos.

Además, la encuesta reveló que la cocina y el baño son áreas del hogar en donde existe la mayor probabilidad de encontrar pesticidas que están almacenados inadecuadamente. Algunos de los pesticidas para uso doméstico encontrados almacenados allí fueron: veneno para matar cucarachas, blanqueador de ropa, desinfectante para la cocina y baño, veneno para roedores, insecticida en polvo para matar insectos voladores, repelentes y cebos, inmersión medicada para animales caseros, y champú medicado para pulgas y garrapatas. También se encontraron productos químicos para uso en piscinas y pesticidas para el control de las malezas.

EPA tiene la responsabilidad de registrar u otorgar licencia a todos los pesticidas que se usan en los Estados Unidos de America, como lo estipula el Decreto Federal sobre Insecticidas, Fungicidas, y Antirroedores, conocido como FIFRA. Desde 1981, FIFRA exige que pesticidas empleados en sitios residenciales con la palabra señal **PELIGRO** o **AVISO** sean empaquetados de manera resistente-a-niños. El empaque resistente-a-niños previene o demora el acceso a los pesticidas de los niños de edad. Sin embargo, los adultos también deben tomar precauciones para proteger a los niños de accidentes con los pesticidas. Las siguientes recomendaciones ayudan a salvaguardar a los niños de accidentes con los pesticidas:

*Continuado Sobre Próximo Pagina*

- ◆ Siempre almacene los pesticidas fuera del alcance de los niños, en un gabinete con cerradura o en una bodega;
- ◆ Antes de usar un pesticida, lea la etiqueta y siga las instrucciones, incluyendo precauciones y advertencias sobre su uso;
- ◆ Retire los niños y sus juguetes del área antes de aplicar pesticidas, y prevenga su ingreso hasta que se haya secado el pesticida o según la recomendación en la etiqueta;
- ◆ Nunca deje los envases de los pesticidas desatendidos - ni siquiera por unos cuantos minutos;
- ◆ No cambie o mezcle los pesticidas a envases de otros productos - los niños pueden confundir estos envases con los de alimentos o bebidas;
- ◆ Nunca deje cebos para roedores o insectos en sitios donde los niños pueden alcanzarlos;
- ◆ Use el empaque resistente-a-niños adecuadamente - siempre deje bien cerrado el recipiente después de usarlo;
- ◆ Alerta a otros sobre el peligro de no usar los pesticidas adecuadamente, especialmente a los que cuidan a los niños;
- ◆ Enseñe a los niños que ***A los pesticidas son veneno*** - algo que no deben tocar;
- ◆ Mantenga a la mano el número telefónico de un centro de control de venenos en su área; y
- ◆ Siempre mantenga un suministro de jarabe de ipecac a la mano en la cantidad de 1 onza por cada niño en el hogar. ***Solo use el jarabe de ipecac cuando lo indique el médico o personal de emergencia. El uso de jarabe de ipecac depende en lo que se ha tomado el niño.*** No induzca vómito si el niño ha ingerido productos de petróleo o un veneno corrosivo porque el producto químico quemará gravemente la garganta y boca.

***En caso de una emergencia, llame inmediatamente a un centro de control de venenos para obtener instrucciones de primeros auxilios*** (generalmente el número telefónico se encuentra en la cubierta del libro de teléfono - junto con otros números de emergencia). También puede llamar a médico, o marcar el 911 para conseguir el número local de emergencia.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE / Departamento de Agricultura de Arizona**  
**AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**AGRICULTURAL SAFETY TRAINING RECORD / Seguridad Agricola Entrenamiento Sobre La Pretección Pesticidas**  
**ATTACHMENT # 51**

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**Empleador:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Trabajador:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Manejador:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Español:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Ingles:**

**Cuidad:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Condado:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Estado:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Entrenador:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Firma de Entrenador:**

**Numero de su Certificacion de Proteccion de el Trabajador:**\_\_\_\_\_ **Fecha de Expiración de las trajetas:**

En letra Molde el Nombre del Entrenado	Domicilio	Cuidad	St.	Zip Code	Seguro Socil / ID#	Firma de Entrenado	Numero de trajeta repartido

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD PESTICIDE APPLICATION LOG  
ATTACHMENT #52**

**Nombre de Compania:**

**Direcion:**

**Telefono:**

	APLICACIÓN # 1	APLICACIÓN # 2	APLICACIÓN # 3	APLICACIÓN # 4
<b>Areas Donde Aplicarlas: LOCALIDAD:</b>				
<b>DESCRIPCIÓN:</b>				
<b>Nombre de el Producto:</b>				
<b>EPA Registración Numero:</b>				
<b>Ingrediente Activo: Nombre Químico o más común</b>				
<b>APLICACIÓN: MES - DIA - AÑO:</b>	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>TIEMPO de DIA:</b>	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.
<b>NO SE PUEDE ENTRAR HASTA:</b>				
<b>NO SE PUEDE ENTRAR HASTA: MES - DIA - AÑO:</b>	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>TIEMPO de DIA:</b>	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.	A.M \ P.M.

\*Agricultural Establishment Owners & Operators:

This form is provided as an example that you may use or modify to comply with the 1992 EPA Worker Protection Standard provision requiring you to inform workers and handlers about specific pesticide applications.



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #53**

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**PESTICIDE SPILL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

- 1. Get out of the Area**
- 2. Identify the Chemical**
- 3. Call for assistance**
- 4. Secure Area.....Notify Supervisor**
- 5. Look for Injuries**
- 6. Identify Hazards**
- 7. Prepare Plan of Action**
- 8. Put on Proper Personal Protective Equipment**
- 9. Contain**
- 10. Clean Up**

**IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS**

**Supervisor:**

**Owner:**

**Fire Department:**

**Medical Facility:**

# **NOTICE!**

# **RECORD AND POST**

# **ALL PESTICIDE**

# **APPLICATIONS**

Posting of pesticide application required by individual pesticide label. Always refer to the pesticide label regarding the posting of pending pesticide applications. WPS requires that the treated areas affected by these pesticide applications be properly posted with warning signs.

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #55**

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**BASIC TRAINING**

- 1. Pesticides can be on plants and in soil and irrigation water.**
- 2. Pesticides may drift from nearby applications.**

**Six Steps to Protect Yourself From Pesticides**

- 1. Follow Directions and obey signs.**
- 2. Wash your hands and face before you eat, drink, chew gum, use tobacco and before you use the toilet.**
- 3. Wear clothes that protect your body from pesticides.**
  - Long-sleeved shirt**
  - Hat or scarf**
  - Long Pants**
  - Shoes and socks**
- 4. After work, shower or wash your body with soap and water, and shampoo your hair. Then put on clean clothes.**
- 5. Wash your work clothes separately from other clothes before wearing them again.**
- 6. If a pesticide is spilled or sprayed on you, wash it off right away with clean water. Shower or wash yourself with soap and water, shampoo your hair, and put on clean clothes as soon as possible.**

**Within 5 days more training in pesticide safety will be given to you.**

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #56**

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**Entrenamiento Basico**

- 1. Los pesticidas pueden estar en las plantas, el suelo y el agua de riego.**
- 2. El viento puede arrastrar los pesticidas desde el sitio de aplicación hasta los lugares cercanos.**

**Seis Pasos a Seguir Para Protegerse de los Pesticidas**

- 1. Siga las direcciones y obedezca los letreros. No entre en las áreas restringidas.**
- 2. Lávese las manos y la cara antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle o tabaco. Y lávese las manos antes de usar el inodoro (excusado).**
- 3. Use ropa de trabajo que lo proteja de los pesticidas.**
  - Camisa de manga larga**
  - Sombrero o bufando**
  - Pantalón largo**
  - Zapatos y medias**
- 4. Después del trabajo, báñese o lávese el cuerpo con agua y jabón, y lávese el pelo con champú. Luego, póngase ropa limpia.**
- 5. Lave la ropa de trabajo separada de la ropa antes de ponérsela nuevamente.**
- 6. Si se le derrama o si le salpica el pesticida, lávese inmediatamente con agua limpia. Báñese o lávese con agua y jabón, lávese el pelo con champú, póngase ropa limpia tan pronto como le sea posible.**

**Dentro de 5 días recibirá más capacitación tocante a la seguridad con los pesticidas.**

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #57**

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**LAS INSTRUCCIONES PARA LAVAR ROPA  
VESTIDO MIENTRAS PESTICIDAS CORRESPONDIENTE**

- ◆ Toda la ropa vestida mientras aplicando pesticidas se contamina!
- ◆ Maneje **TODA** la ropa contaminada con guantes
- ◆ Lave diario de ropa
- ◆ Lave separadamente desde el lavado de familia
- ◆ Enjuague o filtrarse la ropa en detergente y agua antes de lavar
- ◆ Use agua **CALIENTE**
- ◆ Use detergente líquido para trabajo pesado
- ◆ Lave único unos artículos a la vez
- ◆ Use nivel más alto de agua
- ◆ Use más el largo línea y tiempo de lavado seca

**Después de lavar - máquina de corrida  
mediante un ciclo completo con el detergente**

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #58**

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**EMPLOYEE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BASIC PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, have received basic pesticide safety training.  
(Please Print Name)

The basic pesticide safety training included the following:

1. Pesticides can be on or in plants, soil or irrigation water. They may also drift from nearby pesticide applications.

You can prevent pesticides from entering your body by:

1. Following directions and signs to keep out of treated or restricted areas.
2. Washing before eating, drinking, using the toilet, or chewing gum or tobacco.
3. Wearing a hat, scarf, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shoes and socks to clothes that protect your body from pesticide residues.
4. Washing and showering with soap and water, shampooing your hair, and putting on clean clothes after work.
5. Washing your work clothes separately from other clothes.
6. Washing immediately in the nearest clean water if pesticides are spilled or sprayed on your body. Then as soon as possible, showering, shampooing and changing into clean clothes.

Within six (6) days you will receive complete pesticide safety training.

I have received basic pesticide safety training as required by EPA=s Worker Protection Standard. The information was provided to me in a manner I could understand. I understand I will receive complete pesticide safety training within six (6) days.

Date Training Completed:

Employee Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ -

Trainers Name (Printed):

Trainers Signature:

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #59**

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**TRABAJADOR AGRICOLA CONFIRMACION DE ENTRENAMIENTO BASICO  
EN SEGURIDAD DE PESTICIDAS POR PARTE DEL EMPLEADO**

Yo, \_\_\_\_\_, he recibido entrenamiento de seguridad  
(Nombre en letra de imprenta)  
en general con respecto a pesticidas.

El entrenamiento basico incluyó lo siguiente:

1. Los pesticidas pueden estar en las plantas, el suelo y el agua de riego. También pueden volar de lugares cercanos donde se ha aplicado el pesticida.

Usted puede prevenir que los pesticidas penetren en su cuerpo:

1. Siguiendo las direcciones y señales de no entrar en las áreas tratadas restringidas.
2. Lávandose antes de comer, beber, de usar el inodoro (excusado), o de masticar chicle o tobacco.
3. Usando un sombrero, gorro, pañuelo, camisa de manga larga, pantalón largos y zapatos y calcetas que le protejan su cuerpo de los residuos de los pesticidas.
4. Báñese con agua y jabón, lávase el pelo con champú y ponerse ropa limpia después del trabajo.
5. Lavar la ropa de trabajo separada de la otra ropa.
6. Lávase inmediatamente con agua limpia si se derrama o salpica el pesticida en su cuerpo. Enseguida, lo más pronto que puede, lávase todo cuerpo y el pelo y cambiarse con ropa limpia.

Antes del (6) sexto día de ingreso recibirá entrenamiento completo tocante a la seguridad con los pesticidas.

He recibido la información básica sobre seguridad de pesticidas según lo requieren el Estandar de Protección del Trabajador de la EPA (Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente). La información la recibí de manera que se entenderla. Entiendo también que recibiré más información de entrenamiento sobre pesticidas dentro de seis días.

Fecha de Recibo de Entrenamiento:

Firma del Empleado:

Número de Seguro Social del Empleado:

Nombre del Entrenador\Dueño:

Firma del Entrenador\Dueño:

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATION & TRAINING**

**ATTACHMENT #60**

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**Safe Operation of Farm Tractors**

Tractors are extremely valuable on the ranch and farm - you can't manage without them. But they are also one of the largest sources of farm injuries, usually the result of improper use. **Always consult the operator's manual** which includes general safety rules and operating procedures. The more you know about the tractor, the better prepared you are to operate it safely.

**Before Starting:**

- ◆ **Clean** the tractor before using- oil, grease and mud make mounting hazardous. Clean all glass in the cab, if it is so equipped.
- ◆ **Inspect** brakes, tire pressure, steering and lights daily. Make necessary repairs before using.
- ◆ **Securely fasten** all shields and covers.
- ◆ **Never bypass start equipment.** Always start a tractor from the operator's seat.
- ◆ **Use handrails** to mount or dismount. If handrails are not provided, use extra caution.

**Operating Safely:**

Only qualified people should operate the tractor, and then only when alert and rested. Wear snug fitting clothing to avoid catching on moving parts.

- ◆ Never permit riders on either the tractor or towed equipment.
- ◆ Never get on or off a tractor while it is in motion.
- ◆ Use seat belts if a roll-over protective structure is on the tractor. Most fatalities result from roll-overs.
- ◆ Keep hitches low and on the drawbar to prevent flipping the tractor. Never hitch to the axle housing.
- ◆ Be familiar with the terrain and drive safely. Use caution on slopes and slow down on turns to prevent roll-over accidents.
- ◆ Don't allow young people to drive a tractor unless they have been trained.
- ◆ Always keep the power take-off (PTO) shielded properly.
- ◆ Never refuel while the engine is running or hot.
- ◆ Shut down the engine and set the brakes when hitching tools or making adjustments. If the tractor must be left unattended, shut down the engine, set the brakes and remove the ignition key.
- ◆ Obey all traffic signs and regulations. Remember...motor vehicle accidents are the cause of more than half of all farm injuries.
- ◆ Always use the slow moving vehicle emblem when driving on public roads. It may save your life.

From the beginning of the operation to the end, know your machine! Never be in a hurry when using a tractor - take your time and do it right. A tractor can be a useful machine, but its safe operation is in your hands.